The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

PROBABLE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The President May Call One to Pass a Currency Bill.—Cameron's Presidential Aspirations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—President Cleveland is the only man who has the authority to call an extra session of Congress, but that little fact, important as it happens to be, is being entirely overlooked by those who have relieved the President of all trouble in the matter and assumed his authority without even saying, by your leave, sir, and who are now busy arranging all the details of the extra session. President Cleveland has not said that he would call an extra session, but both he and Secretary Carlisle sometime ago pointed out to leading Democrats that some sort of relief must soon be had for the Treasury, and that if this Congress failed to provide it necessity might compel the calling of an extra session. The situation has not changed. The calling of an extra session depends largely upon the action or non-action of the Democrats in the present Congress.

The Republican leaders would regard the calling of an extra session of Congress as a great misfortune for their party, although some of the small fry are swaggering around talking about "what we'd do." The leaders know that just as soon as a financial bill is reported to the Republican House, a situation not widely differing from that existing in the present House will at once be developed; that the financial differences are quite as marked in their own as in the Democratic party; hence their dread of an extra session the year before a Presidential campaign.

Although a large proportion of the Democratic members of the House have returned to Washington, there is nothing in sight upon which to predict with any degree of certainty what will be done with the Carlisle currency reform bill. In order that there might be no misunderstanding and that every Democratic member might feel at liberty to propose amendments, President Cleveland has allowed it to be perfectly understood that he is not wedded to any particular plan of currency reform, but is ready to join hands with the Democrats in Congress upon any plan that can be agreed upon. When the House meets Wednesday the discussion of the Carlisle bill will be resumed and continued for the rest of this week. Further than that no definite programme has been arranged. It is expected that a Democratic caucus to consider the bill and proposed amendments will be called this week and that something will be decided upon.

Senator Cameron, of Pa., has just shown that a man may have Presidential aspirations—aspirations are all Cameron will ever have—and yet not guard his tongue. That Senator Cameron was peculiarly interested in the Mahone lot, and that it was partly through him that ex-Senator Mahone has for four years been able to prevent the purchase of any other lot as a site for a new Government Printing Office, has long been known in Washington. But that did not prevent general surprise when Senator Cameron made the flat-footed statement that the Senate would agree to the purchase of the Mahone lot, and that only. Not very complimentary to the Democratic majority of the Senate, eh?

Secretary Gresham presented the new Austro-Hungarian minister to the President Saturday afternoon. It having been reported that the new minister was under instructions to demand on behalf of his government certain tariff concessions with a notice that retaliation upon American products would follow a refusal on the part of this government, he has seen and asked if the report was true. He stated positively that his government had given no such instructions, and that it had taken no action whatever concerning the new tariff. He added that he did not anticipate any commercial trouble between his government and the United States on account of the new tariff.

Senator Cockrell, of Mo., chairman of the Senate committee on appropriations, takes no stock in there being any serious attempt made to defeat the clause in the urgency appropriation bill appropriating money to meet the expenses of collecting the income tax, notwithstanding reports which pretend to give the details of a combination organized to defeat that appropriation in the Senate. Mr. Cockrell says he intends to get the bill before the Senate as soon as possible and that he anticipates no trouble in getting it passed. Senator Quay is said to be preparing an endless speech which he proposes to make against the bill, and Senator Lodge is also credited with a desire to talk against it. Senator Hill figures in all the rumors about what is being done to try to defeat this appropriation, but those who know him best do not believe he would defeat the appropriation, if he could, although he would gladly vote to repeal the income tax. But voting to repeal a law and voting to withhold an appropriation necessary to enforce a law are two very different things. Attorney General Olney is confident that the attempt to have the income tax declared unconstitutional by the courts will fail.

A Successful Entertainment.

The Christmas entertainment held by the United Evangelical Sunday school of Spring Mills, in the town hall on Christmas eve, was a success beyond all expectation. Never before in the town was a programme so well arranged and so perfectly rendered. The music was charming and the audience was spell-bound by the grandeur thereof. The voices blended so sweetly, distinctly, and with such force of expression that Spring Mills need never blush for its musicians.

The addresses and recitations were rendered with such elegance that we can call them nothing short of perfection. The children did not appear with the usual sing-song speech, but spoke as orators, and to add to the spice of all, Miss Lillie M. Rice, of Lock Haven, a well known and experienced speaker, gave the audience the benefit of one of her best orations.

The listeners joined in commending Rev. Hertz for the excellent manner by which he arranged and conducted, what all agree as being the best entertainment ever held in the place.

A High Priced Calf.

The famous Jones county calf case, involving the ownership of a $2 calf, which has been in the courts of Iowa since 1878, is still in litigation, the latest phase of the suit having been the decision by the Supreme Court of that State by which the costs of $2886.-84 having been charged to the defendants. The original parties in the dispute have long since passed beyond earth's pastures, and the original calf has doubtless contributed its skin to cover many of the law books arrayed in the controversy. Nevertheless, the animal has furnished sustenance for one generation of attorneys, and, metaphorically speaking, it will probably continue to be milked by another. The Jones county calf case is a pretty good exemplification of the delays of the law—good enough to be stuffed as an object lesson.

New Year Squibs.

1895 came in as bright and smiling as a silver dollar.

Sleighing is good, and it has been cold enough to prevent a thaw.

The Teachers' Institute was a success and a credit to superintendent Gramley and all participants.

Newt. Spangler, esq., with the beginning of the year became the Democratic County Chairman.

Geo. Benner, merchant at the station, will skip to Bellefonte next April and open a store in one of the Bush house rooms.

There is very little sickness in any part of the valley at this time. Pity the doctors.

The prospect for an ice crop is good and some of the crystalized water is already being housed.

Such of our patrons who kindly responded to our requests to square up arrears before close of the old year, have our thanks and an extra wish for a Happy New Year. Now let the rear come up too.

A Valuable Wood.

Black walnut is scarce wood these days, but old farms about Philadelphia still afford to the cabinet maker noble specimens of the tree. It is said that a black walnut 100 years old will fetch in that region $100. So says a news note. It would bring more than $100 if only half as old. Walnut of any kind is valuable, and he is the wise man who plants his waste land in that kind of wood or lines his wayside fences with such trees. If a young farmer does so he will live to reap a fortune.

Carlton Cornwell, foreman of the *Gazette*, Middletown, N. J., believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it effected a speedy cure. He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy, I can recommend to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough, with the best results." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Died at the Age of 93.

Miss Emily L. Gerry, daughter of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and vice president of the United States, died at her home in New Haven, Conn., Saturday night, aged 93 years. She has been for many years the sole remaining child of any of the signers of the declaration.

FREE VETERINARY SERVICE.

State College Offers to Treat Horses and Cattle Free.

Doctor Leonard Pearson, Professor of Practical Veterinary Science in the University of Pennsylvania, will again give the instruction in Veterinary Science to the classes in Agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College, during the winter term beginning January 2d, 1895.

A free clinic will be held at the experiment station barn at State College once every two weeks, beginning Saturday morning, January 4th, when a limited number of horses, cattle, sheep etc., will be treated free of charge, to give the students a better opportunity to become familiar with the diseases and ailments of live stock.

Any one having an animal which they wish treated will kindly communicate with the undersigned at the earliest possible moment, giving a description and history of the case.

To the owners of such animals as are accepted, ample notice will be given of the date on which such animals will be treated.

Address all communications concerning the matter to H. J. WATRES,
Professor of Agriculture,
State College, Pa.

Selling Hard Cider.

The owner of a cider mill in Bedford county recently disposed of some of the surplus stock which had become "hard." Subsequently he was charged with violating the law as to the sale of intoxicants and convicted. In expounding the law the judge said the act of assembly in prohibiting the sale of liquor without license, etc., makes no mention of cider, but prohibits the sale of liquors that are spirituous or vinous, and those that are malt and brewed. Cider being neither malt or brewed, must be classed as spirituous or vinous, or it would not be classed with the act. Judge Peck charged in substance that if fermentation had taken place to such an extent that the sugar in the apple juice had become charged into alcohol, the cider was then vinous and within the act, no matter how small the percentage of alcohol might be, and the fact that the cider was intoxicating, if proved, would be good evidence of the fact that alcohol was present in the cider, and therefore vinous. This case is important for the reason that it will settle a doubt in the minds of a large number of persons who make cider as to their making themselves criminally liable for the sale of it.

A Contemptible Trick.

On Tuesday evening two young men drove down from Boalsburg with horse and sleigh to attend the convention at this place. Arriving here they tied their horse in front of the bank building and went to the convention; at the close of the convention the young men when coming to the place where they had left their horse and sleigh, found them missing; search was made but they were unable to find them.

At eleven o'clock the young men concluded to start on their way home walking, thinking the horse might have broken loose and started home, and they might oveatake him. The young men, however, were disappointed, as the horse was discovered Wednesday morning, tied to the fence at the foot of the mountain. It is supposed the horse had been driven by some one during the evening and then taken up there, where it was left standing all night without any covering.

This was a most concemptible trick and if the parties who did it could be found they should be severely punished. It was a young horse and might have been ruined by the exposure.

There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzard, of West Montery, Clarion Co., Pa., say: "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Madeline is After Willie.

It is said on good authority that the attorneys for Madeline Pollard contemplate following Congressman Breckinridge on his lecturing tour throughout the country in an effort to attach the receipts in payment of Miss Pollard's verdict for breach of promise. This will be done, it is said, by filing a transcript of the judgment had in Washington in each place the Col. lectures and basing a creditor's bill upon that.

New Landlord.

D. C. Keller, of Turbotville, will return to this county again the coming spring. He will locate at Bellefonte, and become mine host of the hotel now kept by Gottlieb Haag, known as the Cummings house.

A WITCH STORY

HOW SNYDER COUNTIANS WERE TROUBLED.

Snyder County Farce Back in the Year 1825.—Historian Linn Describes the Trouble.

During this year a remarkable farce of witchcraft was played in the family of a man named Kern, in Beaver township. He had a wife and two daughters, and followed the occupation of farming. In his immediate vicinity lived a man named Romig, who, for some unknown cause, became a hypochondriac, and the impression got abroad that he was bewitched. Soon after this the milk in Kern's springhouse became sour, within a few hours after it was placed there. This occurred daily, until the farce was concluded, which was in two or three weeks. The next played was of a more remarkable character. Kern's tables and kitchen furniture were to be seen flying in all directions, thrown, it was supposed, by supernatural means. Knives, forks, spoons, ladles, etc., never remained more than five minutes on the dresser, after having been placed there, but were thrown in various directions about the house; and as the more believing portion of the neighbors asserted, it was no uncommon thing to see them thrown through the solid wall of the house, without leaving any mark of their passage in the wall! A peddler who stopped for the purpose of trading some of his notions to Kern, asserted that he had not been in the house more than ten minutes before his hat and dog were thrown through the wall of the kitchen, into the adjoining yard. It is not to be presumed that he was influenced in propagating this story by the hope of assembling a crowd around his wagon.

During these transactions, Kern had a numerous crowd daily at his house, and on Sundays there was a gathering at his door, such as the most eloquent divine would have failed to assemble. Of these, the major part came prepared to believe all they saw, and all they might hear. Of course, there was no lack of true stories. The unbelieving portion of the visitors—a very small number, for men of sense generally staid at home—kept their eyes open, and readily discovered that the old woman and the daughters were the witches, and threw the knives, forks, etc. A witch doctor was called, who proceeded, with great solemnity, to expel the evil spirit. Divers magical and mysterious rites were performed, exorcisms were chanted, and texts of Scripture nailed to every door and window in the house. The witches, however, set the doctor at naught, and baffled all his schemes. At length a party of young men, residing in New Berlin, resolved to try their skill at taking evil spirits. One of them having procured a mask, a flaxen-wig, a pair of furred gloves, and other necessary apparatus, set out with the rest, in the afternoon, and arrived at Kern's early in the evening. At their request the witches performed, to their great satisfaction, until a late hour. At length, when all the visitors, except the young witch doctors, had left the house, it was resolved to commence operations. They desired to see how the witches acted above stairs, and were accordingly conducted up the ladder, accompanied by the whole family. In the meantime, one of the party, who had a remarkably hoarse and deep-toned voice, and who was to act the part of the devil, was notified by a preconcerted signal—for he had not entered the house—to prepare for action. He accordingly put on his wig and mask, which he rubbed with phosphorus, and wrapped himself in a buffalo-skin. The party upstairs were well provided with squibs. One of them had a piece of phosphorous, with which he wrote on the wall such words as "devil," "hell," etc., in a number of places. The signal being given, the candle was extinguished, the squibs distributed most copiously, and the horrid words on the wall shone out in liquid fire. The barrels and furniture in the room were trundled about the floor, and an astounding uproar was kept up for some minutes. Presently a terrific roar was heard from below. All parties ran to the stair-door, and saw, at the foot of the ladder, His Grim Majesty, in all the terrors of flames, flax, fur, and horns. Satan made an appropriate speech on the occasion, and then retired. His address was followed by a most edifying exhortation, by the wag of the party, on the sin of deceiving, and the danger of another visit from old Nick, if the present practices should be persisted in. The terrified witches made a full confession, and so ended the enchantment.

Gov. Hastings is about ready now to move to Harrisburg, and is negotiating for a freight train to transport his majority.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

LIST OF JURORS.

Drawn for January Term of Court, Begin-Monday, January 28th.

GRAND JURORS.

Jacob Bottorf, College.
Miles Taylor, Union.
J. W. Biddle, Huston.
Thomas Hockman, Millheim.
J. A. Crider, Boggs.
Michael Dempsey, Rush.
James Reeder, Howard.
H. H. Schreyer, Bellefonte.
J. Frank Rearick, Gregg.
J. K. Bitner, Gregg.
E. G. VanPelt, Centre Hall.
W. W. Bigler, Rush.
Jacob Fiedler, Haines.
S. R. Pringle, Worth.
Daniel Eisenhuth, Penn.
Robert Musser, Philipsburg.
Frank Pennington, Patton.
Oscar Stover, Harris.
Jacob Dunkle, Walker.
J. H. Wagner, Haines.
W. J. Karstetter, Penn.
J. H. Holt, Snow Shoe.
Thomas McCann, Snow Shoe.
G. H. Yarnell, Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

J. A. Rowersox, Penn.
Christian Holter, Liberty.
Emanuel Roan, Benner.
James Dumbleton, Rush.
Wm. Hosband, Union.
Morris Fitzgerald, Rush.
J. H. Miller, Ferguson.
James W. Clark, Liberty.
John T. Hoover, Philipsburg.
Wm Hunter, Spring.
Geo. W. Long, Liberty.
James K. Barnhart, Bellefonte.
Michael F. Hazel, Benner.
A. H. Hosterman, Harris.
J. W. Tressler, College.
Isaac Thomas, Bellefonte.
James Harris, Bellefonte.
P. R. Gorman, Rush.
James A. Quigley, Liberty.
Irvin G. Watson, Snow Shoe twp.
Wm. Hettinger, Gregg.
W. L. Malin, Bellefonte.
Wm. Bible, Harris.
E. C. Eckenroth, Bellefonte.
Edward Kline, Potter.
S. W. McCoy, Potter.
Emanuel Corman, Spring.
Samuel Diehl, Marion.
W. H. Neff, Howard boro.
W. M. Biddle Philipsburg.
Thomas Pilkington, Philipsburg.
Snyder Tate, Spring.
James Corl, Spring.
G. Weston, Worth.
Geo. M. Homan, Haines.
Thomas Askey, Rush.
John W. Eby, Walker.
G. K. Fishburn, Benner.
W. I. Fleming, Bellefonte.
J. K. Rider, Ferguson.
Amos Koch, Benner.
Geo. Rowan, Huston.
S. A. McQuistian, Bellefonte.
John C. Mulfinger, Spring.
Thomas Harper, Haines.
A. G. Gorton, Philipsburg.
John Ardell, Jr., Bellefonte.
Moses Montgomery, Bellefonte.

TRAVERSE JURORS—2ND WEEK.

Elmer Ross, College.
Henry Stoner, Potter.
A. A. Pletcher, Walker.
John T. McCormick, Ferguson.
Frank Leitzell, Spring.
P. H. Haupt, Milesburg boro.
Robert Strunk, Spring.
G. W. Williams, Worth.
J. S. Smith, Snow Shoe.
L. B. McEntire, Benner.
Jacob E. Snyder, Liberty.
Joseph Grossman, Potter.
E. P. Barton. Union.
Abram Luckenbach, Bellefonte.
John A. Dorman, Walker.
John McKelvy, Huston.
Thomas E. Smith, Haines.
N. B. Fredericks, Union.
Geo. B. Haines, Miles.
Wm. Limbert, Miles.
Lincoln River, Rush.
S. H. Kunes, Liberty.
Geo. R. Meek, Bellefonte.
H. C. Thompson, Worth.
J. Shannon Boal, Centre Hall.
John C. Eaton, Liberty.
Wm. Woodward, Howard twp.
Charles Wetzel, Spring.
Alfred Wasson, College.
Wm. McDowell, Marion.
John Kern, Penn.
W. C. Patterson, College.
Harris Poorman, Boggs.
Jacob Kelly, Howard twp.
O. P. Jones, Philipsburg.
John J. Ocker, Miles.

Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

—We are selling overcoats fit for a king at prices that cause our competitors excruciating pain. Get one while they last.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

FOSTER'S PREDICTIONS.

Came True in December and He Now Speaks for January.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 27th to 31st, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about Jan. 1, cross the western mountain country by the close of 2nd, the great central valleys from 3rd to 5th and the eastern states about the 7th.

The second storm wave of January will reach the Pacific coast about the 7th, cross the western mountain country by close of 8th, the great central valleys from 9th to 11th and the eastern states about the 12.

Warm waves will cross the western monntain country about 1st and 7th, the great central valleys about 3rd and 9th and the eastern states about 5th to 11th. Cool waves will cross the western mountain country about 4th to 10th, the great central valleys 6th and 12th and the eastern states 8th and 14th. January temperature for the whole United States will be above the average, and rainfall about an average, while some localities will go above and others below the average.

For weather purposes eastern states include the Atlantic coast east of the Alleghenies, including Maine to Florida. In that weather division January temperature and rainfall will be above the normal in the north part, average in central and below normal in southern part.

Great central valleys include all the country from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and between the summits of Rocky and Allegheny mountains. In that division the temperature and rainfall for January will be about normal, rainfall increasing to above normal toward the southeast and to below normal toward the northwest. Temperature will increase to above toward the northwest and to below toward the southeast.

On the Pacific slope the temperature and rainfall for January will be above on the north and gradually decreasing to below normal on the southern part. The Ohio valley and Tennessee and the lower lakes will have an average temperature and rainfall in January, the upper lakes inclined toward warm and dry, east gulf cold and wet, west gulf average temperature and rainfall.

COBURN.

Interesting Items as Given by Our Correspondent.

We now write it 1895. Time for new resolutions.

Miss Griffeth, of Philadelphia, after spending several weeks at the home of John Hoffa, departed for her home in the city of Brotherly Love on Monday preceding Christmas.

H. S. Braucht, a student in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, is spending the Christmas vacation under the parental roof.

A. J. Campbell, who is now located on Beech Creek, spent Christmas with his family.

Miss Tammie Weaver, of Fiedler, circulated among friends at this place Saturday and Sunday.

William C. Sheesley wears a very broad smile and says it's a girl.

John Hoffa and wife spent a week in Union county visiting friends; they returned on Saturday.

The heavy snow delayed trains on the railroad several hours last Thursday.

Prof. James E. Harter and wife took a weeks' jaunt to Altoona and spent their holidays visiting friends in the Mountain City.

Luther Guisewite and family and J. F. Garthoff and family spent their Christmas with friends at Rebersburg.

Mr. William Herman has purchased the Krader homestead from Daniel Krader and Mrs. James Musser; consideration $500.

People are busy harvesting their crop of ice at present from the dam here. It very seldom freezes over so early in the season; but the cold weather of the last few days has produced a very excellent quality of ice.

The entertainments given in the Lutheran and Reformed churches at this place on Satnrday and Sunday evenings respectively were well attended and both were well rendered. The one on Saturday evening was a cantata entitled "Santa Claus Boys;" the one on Sunday evening was a song service entitled "Prince of Peace." Both churches were crowded to their utmost capacity.

Mr. Platt has been confined to the house for some time by a complication of diseases, but at this writing is somewhat better.

Mr. Glasgow, our hustling merchant had a large new sign put up in front of his place of business one day last week.

There seems to be a steady improvement in the lumber business at this place; the shipments being unusually heavy for this season of the year; a good sign that better times are in store for us.

WASHINGTON RELICS.

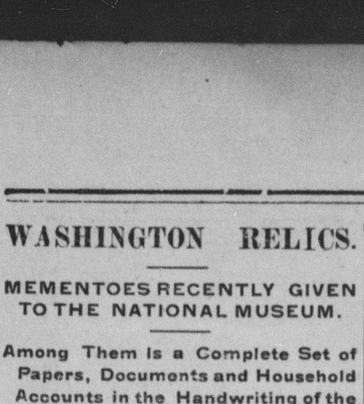
MEMENTOES RECENTLY GIVEN TO THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Among Them Is a Complete Set of Papers, Documents and Household Accounts in the Handwriting of the Father of His Country.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The memory of George Washington is dear to the hearts of his countrymen. The steamboats plying the Potomac always toll their bells as they pass Mount Vernon, and the excursion steamers not only toll their bells, but their bands of music slowly play "America," or sweetly waft across the water the notes of that beautiful Sunday-school hymn, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

Every article which ever belonged to Washington is highly prized as a relic, and the government has expended considerable money in the purchase of household goods and personal property of the "Father of His Country." Fortunately, however, the men and women who have come in possession of valuable relics



A VIEW OF MOUNT VERNON.

have donated many of them to the government, for public exhibition at the Smithsonian institution. The old homestead at Mount Vernon is kept in practically the same condition it was when the great patriot and his widow passed away from the scenes of earth. Recently a clump of trees which had grown tall and umbrageous has been trimmed down so that a good view of Mount Vernon can be obtained from the river. The ladies in charge of the historic and sacred place keep it in excellent repair and make it attractive. Every visitor carries away with him form the place a pleasant memory. Fifty thousand people have visited Mount Vernon during the present year.

The mementoes of Washington are regarded as of such importance that they are given an entire section of one of the halls of the National museum, where they are kept in one collection. The entire list could not well be accurately described in detail, save in a large volume. Everything, from an old-time miniature of Washington to his revolutionary war medicine chest, are grouped together.

One of the later exhibits added to the collection by donation is a complete lot of papers and documents which were kept by Washington, nearly all of them being autographic work. These papers are the property of Lawrence Washington, who generously made the donation with the proviso that they should be exhibited in his name. Bushrod Washington, the nephew of George Washington, after the death of his distinguished uncle, received all of the papers which had belonged to the general. Bushrod Washington was an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. He had no descendants, and when he died the papers went, by his will, to his brother, Corbin Washington, the great-grandfather of Lawrence, who has recently offered them for exhibition in the museum. Ever since the death of Corbin Washington, these papers were stored away in obscurity, and have recently, for the first time, been brought before the public. They are regarded by those in charge of the collection as one of the most valuable parts of the Gen. Washington exhibit, and are kept in separate cases.

One of the valued treasures of the collection is the will of John Washington, George Washington's great-grandfather, who, with his brother Lawrence, came to this country from England. He was a man of considerable wealth and large landed possessions, and owned many boats and large sailing vessels. In the early days of the settlement of America, John Washington and Nicholas Spencer brought to this country a large number of settlers, providing passage for them on their own ships. In compensation for their services they received 5,000 acres of Virginia land from Lord Culpeper. This land all bordered on the Potomac River, and included Mount Vernon, which afterwards became the home and last resting place of the Father of his Country. The original deed of this tract of land is among the papers, and there is also a memorandum as to the nature of the document indorsed on the back by George Washington. This indorsement is as follows: "Thos. Culpeper's patent to Col. N. Spencer and Lt. Col. John Washington for 5,000 acres of land." This deed is ancient, as is shown by the date which it bears, March 1, 1674.

Before the land came into the hands of the Washingtons a survey of it was made on the order of Lord Culpeper. A copy of this order is among the papers in this collection. There are also numerous deeds, dated from that time on, relating to transfers and re-surveys after the Washington family had control of it. There is a deed from William Harrison, an ancestor of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, transferring 200 acres of woodland in the year 1708. From 1690 to a century later are other deeds recording transfers to and from prominent Virginia gentlemen.

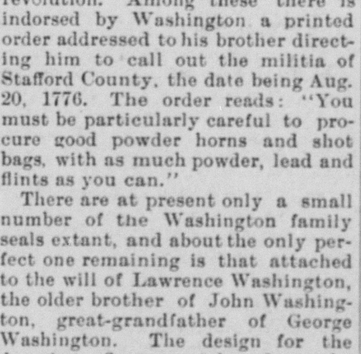
George Washington was not only a successful soldier and a superior executive, but it can be said that he was a fairly good artist. He early learned to make his own sketches of surveys of land and afterwards drew maps and plans of battle. When he retired to private life at Mount Vernon he found it pleasant work around about the estate and make plans for improvements which he could make. Included in the Lawrence Washington collection are quite a number of maps of Mount Vernon and adjacent lands, some of them representing the Potomac river. These maps were all drawn by George Washington and the lettering was put on by his own hand. To show how artistically and aptly he handled the pen there is a deed from William Whiting to George Washington of 200 acres of land in Stafford county. This is executed in Washington's handwriting and is a fine specimen of work. There is another deed, dated 1617, by which the "Right Honorable Catherine, Lady Fairfax, sole proprietor of the northern neck of Virginia," conveys 162 acres in Stafford county to Sampson Darrell. This land afterwards went to George Washington. A document which has attracted a great deal of attention is one concerning negro slaves which belonged to Major Lawrence Washington. This document bearing date of November 20, 1773, is signed by Richard Henry Lee, to which he adds an apology for not returning the paper sooner.

The following letter, dated October 23, 1776, was written by Martha Washington to the General's private secretary, Lund Washington: "Sir: please to give to Milly Posey the sum of five pounds, Virginia money. I am your most humble servt. Martha Washington." On December 23, 1778, Washington's mother wrote the following letter to Lund Washington: "Dear Sir: Gest as I had wrote to you not to send the cash by the overseer Col. Bassett came in and delivered the forty pounds cash to me from you. I am, dear sir, your most humble servant, Mary Washington."

Of course, there are a number of letters and orders which were connected with the calling out of the militia at the beginning of the revolution. Among these there is indorsed by Washington a printed order addressed to his brother directing him to call out the militia of Stafford County, the date being Aug. 20, 1776. The order reads: "You must be particularly careful to procure good powder horns and shot bags, with as much powder, lead and flints as you can."

There are at present only a small number of the Washington family seals extant, and about the only perfect one remaining is that attached to the will of Lawrence Washington, the older brother of John Washington, great-grandfather of George Washington. The design for the American flag was taken from the stars and stripes of this seal.

It is a well-known fact that Washington was always thrifty and had minute methods of bookkeeping. The accounts kept by him, in good-sized blank books, are in the collection at the museum, containing the record of the receipts and expenditures for provisions for the estate for every day of the month. In his own handwriting there is a minute account of the property and chattels at Mount Vernon, from which it appears that there were 216 negroes—sixty-four of them men, and sixty-two women. While he was president of the United States, George Washington kept an expense book which is now very interesting. Visitors to Mount Vernon have seen an ancient harpsichord; and in this account book it appears that Washington paid $13.50 for "freight on the harpsichord for Miss Nellie Custis," his stepdaughter. From this it is fair to infer that it was not a modern politician, but George Washington who originally "paid the freight" in this country. His stepdaughter cost



PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

the old man considerable money, but he was rich and could afford to settle the bills. In his expense book there are numerous items showing amounts paid for music lessons for Miss Nellie Custis on that harpsichord. He also paid for lessons in embroidery for the young lady.

Either George Washington was an epicure, or his wife, Martha, was a dainty housekeeper; for, although they had slaves galore, they paid $30 per month for a cook. He must have been a French cook, but his name is not given. Mrs. Washington must have been very particular about her household and family linen, for, instead of having her washing done by a slave, she paid $12.50 per month for a washerwoman. Her husband has so declared in his expense book. There is a prevaling opinion among students of the history of those times that Martha Washington was the real manager and boss of the household, and that George Washington was allowed to issue very few orders at home.

SMITH D. FRY.

REIGN OF THE BICYCLE.

The Passion for the Wheel Not Likely to Die Out.

What may be called, not improperly, the bicycle passion has full possession of several leading countries of the world. England and France, notably those parts of them in and about London and Paris, have been so given over to it for some time that a large proportion of their population come and go on their errands of business or pleasure "on a wheel." Americans who have recently traveled abroad have been astonished at the general use of the bicycle there, and have been still more astonished, on returning to their own country during the last year, to discover what headway the passion has made here. It is said to be a conservative estimate by competent authorities that during the year now closing a quarter of a million bicycles have been sold in this country, and that the number of riders approaches a million. There are said to be over 50,000 in New York and its neighborhood, and fully half that number in and about Boston. The latter city caught the passion from Europe some time before New York did, and has a larger proportion of its population, male and female, regularly devoted to it.

Observers of the phenomenon are wondering whether it is merely a passing whim, or whether it "has come to stay"; whether those who have taken it up will continue it after the novelty has worn off, or whether they will drop it for the next new fad that shall come along. There are many reasons for thinking that its stay will be permanent. Undoubtedly many of those who take it up because of its vogue will tire of it after a while, but these will not constitute a large proportion of the whole number. The great body of riders find in the bicycle a new pleasure in life, a means for seeing more of the world, a source of better health through open-air exercise, a bond of comradeship, a method of rapid locomotion either for business or pleasure, and many other enjoyments and advantages which they will not relinquish. The bicycle has, in fact, become a necessary part of modern life, and could not be abandoned without turning the social progress of the world backward. Few who have used it for a tour through the country would think for a moment of giving it up and returning to pedestrianism instead. Aside from the exhilarating joy of riding, which every bicycle devotee will assure you is the nearest approach to flying at present possible to man, there is the opportunity of seeing a constantly changing landscape.

The bicycle is indeed the great leveler. It puts the poor man on a level with the rich, enabling him to "sing the song of the open road" as freely as the millionaire, and to widen his knowledge by visiting the regions near to or far from his home, observing how other men live. He could not afford a railway journey and sojourn in these places, and he could not walk through them without tiring sufficiently to destroy in a measure the pleasure which he sought. But he can ride through twenty, thirty, fifty even seventy miles of country in a day without serious fatigue, and with no expense save his board and lodging. To thousands of men and women the longing of years to travel a little as soon as they could afford it is thus gratified, virtually without limit; for a "little journey in the world" can be made on every recuring holiday or vacation.—[The Century.

His Arm Failed Him Twice.

A N. Auburn (Me.) hunter, who is a crack shot, tells the following story about himself: He says that while out hunting the other day he came upon a fine large deer, not over two rods away. He attempted to raise his rifle to his shoulder, but his arm became suddenly paralyzed. At that moment it would have been as much of an impossibility to lift a feather as a thousand weight of iron. All he could do was to stand there and watch the deer disappear in the distance. Then his arm resumed its normal condition and he started on the trail again. After a while he came upon the deer a second time, the game being less than twenty rods away. Again the hunter attempted to raise his rifle to his shoulder, and again his arm refused to serve him. He gave up and went home. This man is a veteran hunter, and he says that he never had any trouble of this kind before. "If it had been a gray squirrel," said he upon his return, "I could have shot its head off without half trying."

Insomnia as a Commodity.

Brooklyn has a lawyer who understands his business. In a bill for services which he presented to a client was one item for "lying awake nights and thinking over the case."

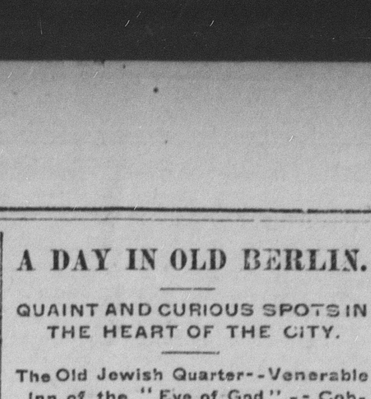
This is the first case on record, we believe of a man trying to convert insomnia into coin of the realm. If this lawyer succeeds in selling his sleeplessness at the rate asked, there will probably be a rush of insomniacs to court to compel employers to pay them for the time spent in bed, wondering whether they were going to lose their jobs or not—for by the slightest use of metonomy it can be made to appear that the employees were "lying awake nights, thinking of their employers' business."

A DAY IN OLD BERLIN.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS SPOTS IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.

The Old Jewish Quarter--Venerable Inn of the "Eye of God"--Cobbler's Alley and Other Remnants of a Past Civilization.

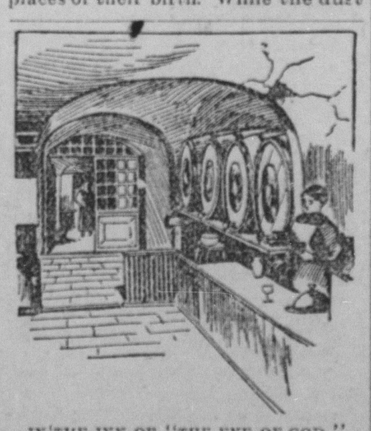
Comparatively speaking, Berlin is a new city. Its dignity as one of the great capitals of the world and its phenomenally rapid growth are both of recent date. And when contrasted with Paris—the old Lutetia Parisiorum of the Romans—or London (referred to as Lugdunun in Agricola's campaign notes), and even Vienna (the Vindobonum, where one of the Roman emperors was residing about 250 A. D.), the imperial city of modern Germany seems but of yesterday. Yet even Berlin dates back many centuries in its nucleus—that small portion of the town lying on the Werder island and in its immediate vicinity, and since these ancient fragments no longer fit in with the general appearance of the



A BIT OF BERLIN'S OLD CITY WALL.

capital, and actually prove a hindrance to the enterprise of the speculative builder and of the progressive merchant of to-day, it naturally follows that they have to go; make room for wide, straight streets, tall, massive, arcitecturally perfect houses, with plenty of air and light in them. For there is no denying the fact—the Berliner of to-day and, more especially, the municipal government of Berlin are quite progressive, almost American-like in this respect. Utilitarian principles carry the day in this city, as they are similarly triumphant in American cities. Thus it is that at this writing the oldest, dingiest, but most interesting, streets of ancient Berlin are being torn down to make room for modern palaces of trade, for the site these quaint old streets and alleys have occupied is among the choicest for business purposes, and within a couple of years every square yard of ground there will be worth thousands.

With the natural love of the journalist for the quaint and odd and musty, I have strolled through the most curious of these old lanes just before they were given up to destruction—through the Reezen Strasse, where cobblers have held forth for five hundred years, and where each tiny shop has been handed down from generation to generation, through the Rosen Strasse, where in centuries past the wealthy citizens resided on account of its safety, being nestled in the shadow of the thick fortification wall, and through a network of sheer inextricable little alleys and lanes, each of which shows an individual physiognomy of its own. Even now, while the pickax and shovel of the destroying angels—vulgar brick masons—are at work demolishing what so long has withstood the tooth of time, a number of these queer little houses, charming to the eye in their outer and inner irregularity, with their creaking, worm-eaten stairs that lead nowhere in particular, and their rough-hewn sculpturings or gable and portico that portray saints and sinners of long ago, are still intact and their denizens have not yet left these places of their birth. While the dust



IN THE INN OF "THE EYE OF GOD."

from the falling walls close by fell in showers, and while an army of workmen toiled a few yards from their hearth tearing out the half-crumbled foundation stones from the fourteenth century, deaths and weddings occurred and babies were born among the few hundreds remaining in these ruins till driven elsewhere. Within this narrow district of barely two American blocks there have been living and dying, for centuries, a human live counting into the thousands, swarming and almost stumbling over each other in their narrow abodes.

Of them all, the Rosen Strasse was of greatest interest to me. A sort of ghetto—for here the Jews found their first privileged resting-place in Berlin under the mild sway of the Great Elector, who, in 1671, after the children of Israel had been driven out of Vienna by the bigoted machinations of religious fanatics, granted them asylum here. That handful of Viennese Jews, nearly all of them men of means, was the nucleus of the great Jewish colony of to-day, some one hundred thousand or so. The old synagogue erected by these fugitives and their descendants in 1714 under the reign of the father of Frederick the Great and at whose dedication the whole court was present, is still there—at least its shell, for thora and altar are gone. It is one of the most picturesque of these ruins, and a rosebush over one hundred and fifty years old is still sending forth perfume by a few belated flowers. The descendants of these Jews did a flourishing trade in old clothes and in the pawnshop line, and Frederick William I. knew so well this fact that he only permitted the completion of this synagogue after "the street" had given up three thousand thalers (a big sum in those days) to the royal treasury—in exchange for which, however, their soldier king presented them with a fine Turkish rug.

Here, leaning its tired old roof against the moss-grown city wall, is the old executioner's residence, with its outer buildings. This man with his assistants and servants, was beyond the pale of mankind in the old days, and hence he had been relegated to this far-away corner, none but ostracised Jews for neighbors. His province, too, it was to superintend the outlaws, and among his most cherished prerogatives and emoluments was the sale of all sorts of "sympathetic" remedies, such as bits from the rope of a gallows, blood-stained clothes from a delinquent recently beheaded, etc. And many a thrilling midnight episode has taken place behind the darksome walls of this uncanny building, when dainty ladies of the court stepped in here from the near-by castle to obtain a remedy to "bind" the love of some dear but faithless one.

Still more interesting, though, and what is in a much better state of preservation, is the ancient inn, "The Sign of God's Eye." Once this was an elegant establishment, where the bloods of the court, with clashing sword and rattling spur, drained many a mighty tankard of Rhenish wine, and even to-day the vestiges of those days of might and fight are not wholly lost.

Outside the two enormous gilt eyes, which gave the establishment its name, are still gleaming in the bright autumn sun, and inside, as soon as the darkness has permitted

OLD SYNAGOGUE.

close inspection, one sees a long row of handsomely-decorated casks, once filled with choice wine, now containing cheap "schnapps," and oddly-carved chairs and tables of solid oak, black with age, and on the cupboard yonder bright pewter pots and cut-glass goblets and flasks. The rosy-cheeked lass behind the counter, however, deals no longer with knights and squires, but with thieves and other riff-raff of modern civilization.

Another six months, and those few surviving witnesses of a past age will have disappeared, too, and walls of bright sandstone will rise up in their stead. One by one they go, these silent remnants of the days when Berlin was an unimportant small inland town in Germany, nothing but one of the burgs in that wilderness of sand and pine which was habitually referred to in derision by the writers of past centuries.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

The Flame as a Witness.

It is interesting to know that the burning lamp or the flame of any fire is still largely used throughout the Orient in confirmation of covenants or agreements. It is one of the most ancient modes of ratifying covenants, and is mentioned in several places in the Bible as having been in vogue in the time of the patriarchs. In Corea, farther India, Hindoostan and in parts of China and Japan it is the custom, when making a solemn promise, especially should the other doubt sincerity, for the one making the promise to point to a flame and say: "The flame is my witness." On occasions of greater importance, when several join in a compact, where the fidelity of one or more is questioned, the company repair to some mosque or temple, form in a circle around the "lamp of the temple," and in the presence of a mandarin or priest each solemnly agrees with the other, pointing each time to the flame as a witness. The Tartars, in taking oaths or making covenants, use the liver of a sheep, goat or horse, run their fingers in the blood and then make circles on their foreheads, the whole proceeding having the same symbolic meaning that the flame has in the Orient.

The Congo Railroad in Africa has cost $62,000 per mile to construct.

NETTING SHAD.

Catching the Toothsome Fish in New York Harbor.

The shad begin to go up the Hudson early in April. Then fykes and fish-pounds fill the shoals, and drift-nets and gill-nets the deeper water. For over a month everything in the shape of a net is at work night and day to prevent the fish from reaching the spawning grounds.

Driving a pole, from sixty-five to eighty-five feet long, ten feet into the harbor bottom, is no easy task, especially as the top of the pole must bend enough to enable a boat to pass over it without doing damage. The poles are of hickory, and usually are in two pieces spliced together, as a tree of the required length is generally too heavy at the butt. The finished pole is from ten to twelve inches in diameter, sharply pointed to go into the mud. A favorable day is taken advantage of; the poles are loaded on the machine boats (two heavy boats made for the purpose, lashed together with stout timbers) and taken to the desired position in the stream. When by soundings the exact spot is found the double boat is anchored, bow and stern, and on either side. Then a shad-pole is run out and lowered, when the pointed end rests on the bottom the setting-machine is screwed on firmly. This is a bar of wood about twelve feet long, to the middle of which is fastened a hinged collar which can be closed and screwed fast to the pole. Ten or twelve men take hold of this cross-piece, and at first raise and lower it gently until a hole is started in the mud; then they raise it higher and higher, bringing it down with increased force each time, until at last it is bedded so deeply in the mud that the "devil" alone can pull it out. But the "devil" referred to is a tool used for this very purpose, and very hard work it is to manage it.

The men must work well together, and the captain's cry of "Uh-uh-up! Down!" serves to keep them together. The poles are twenty-four feet apart, the width of a net. As one pole is put down the side anchor is carried along another twenty-four feet by the aid of a tender, then the large boat moves up to its new anchorage. In this way they move along, planting their poles at regular intervals. A hickory hoop with a weight attached to one side and a gill-net to the other is slipped over the poles, thus keeping the nets in place, and enabling them to be raised and lowered. Every tide, in storm or fog, they are carefully looked after.

In the shoal water along the Jersey coast may be seen what appear to be hedges of brush sticking out of the water. These are part of the fence erected for catching shad called "fykes." As the shad travel along these fences hunting for an opening they find the entrance to the "fykes," which are really nothing more than traps placed at intervals along the fence. The "fyke" is visited at every tide, lifted into the boat, and the fish taken out. —[Harper's Weekly.

The Vitality of Seeds.

How long will seeds preserve their vitality? So many fables have been and are still being promulgated on this subject that a few facts may not be unacceptable, says a writer in Science for All. The seeds of the willow will not germinate after having been once dry, and their germinating power is lost in two weeks even if during that interval they have been kept fresh. The seeds of coffee and various other plants do not germinate after having been kept for any considerable length of time. The grains of wheat usually lost their power of growth after a lapse of seven years, though wheat over two centuries old has been found quite capable of being used for food. The stories of "mummy wheat" sprouting after having laid dormant in Egyptian tombs for thousands of years are, to say the least of them, very dubious. No well authenticated instances of such finds are extant, while among other articles sold by the Arabs to credulous travelers as coming out of the same tomb as the ancient wheat, have been dahlia bulbs and maize, the deposition of which is the receptacle from which they were said to be extracted necessitates the belief that 3000 years ago the subjects of the Pharoahs were engaged in commerce with America. Rye and wheat only 185 years old could not be induced to germinate, the place of the embryo being occupied by a slimy, putrefied fluid. If, however, excluded from light and air, and, above all, from damp, seeds have been known to keep for lengthened periods. Seeds of the bean and pea order have sprouted after 100 year's storage in an herbarium, and many similar instances have been recorded. Seeds disinterred from the soil taken from under very ancient building and other situations have also sprouted, though the estimates of their age have been all the way from 500 to 2000 years. They can not, however, be considered beyond the range of skepticism.

THE whaling industry has recently been revived in Tasmania with very hopeful results. This country used to be the principal centre of the Antarctic whale fisheries; but the scarcity of the animals—a fact which was rendered evident to the members of the Antarctic expeditions which started from Dundee a couple of years back—caused it gradually to be relinquished. This enforced "close time" has had a favorable effect upon the whales, which have been seen two or three at a time on the Tasmanian coasts.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Fire Worshipers."

TEXT: "There came wise men from the East to Jerusalem."—Matthew ii., 1.

These wise men were the Parsees or the so-called fire worshipers, and I found their descendants in India last October. Their heathenism is more tolerable than any of the other false religions and has more alleviations, and while in this round the world series I have already shown you the worst forms of heathenism to-day I show you the least offensive.

The prophet of the Parsees was Zoroaster, of Persia. He was poet and philosopher and reformer as well as religionist. His disciples thrived at first in Persia, but under Mohammedan persecution they retreated to India, where I met them, and in addition to what I saw of them at their headquarters in Bombay, India, I had two weeks of association with one of the most learned and genial of their people on shipboard from Bombay to Brindisi.

The Bible of the Parsees, or fire worshipers, as they are inaccurately called, is the Zend-Avesta, a collection of the strangest books that ever came into my hands. There were originally twenty-one volumes, but Alexander the Great, in a drunken fit, set fire to a palace which contained some of them, and they went into ashes and forgetfulness. But there are more of their sacred volumes left than most people would have patience to read. There are many things in the religion of the Parsee that suggest Christianity, and some of its doctrines are are in record with our own religion. Zoroaster, who lived about 1400 years before Christ, was a good man, suffered persecution for his faith and was assassinated while worshiping at an altar. He announced the theory, "He is best who is pure of heart," and that there are two great spirits in the world, Ormuzd, the good spirit, and Ahriman, the bad spirit, and that all who do right are under the influence of Ormuzd, and all who do wrong are under Ahriman; that the Parsee must be born on the ground floor of the house and must be buried from the ground floor; that the dying man must have prayers said over him and a sacred juice given him to drink; that the good at their decease go into eternal light and the bad into eternal darkness; that, having passed out of this life, the soul lingers near the corpse three days in a paradisaic state, enjoying more than all the nations of earth put together could enjoy or in a pandemoniac state, suffering more than all the nations put together could possibly suffer, but at the end of three days departing for its final destiny, and that there will be a resurrection of the body. They are more careful than any other people about their ablutions, and they wash and wash and wash. They pay great attention to physical health, and it is a rare thing to see a sick Parsee. They do not smoke tobacco, for they consider that a misuse of fire.

At the close of mortal life the soul appears at the bridge Chinvat, where an angel presides and questions the soul about the thoughts and words and deeds of its earthly state. Nothing, however, is more intense in the Parsee faith than the theory that the dead body is impure. A devil is supposed to take possession of the dead body. All who touch it are unclean, and hence the strange style of obsequies. But here I must give three or four questions and answers from one of the Parsee catechisms:

Question—Who is the most fortunate man in the world?

Answer—He who is the most innocent.

Q.—Who is the most innocent man in the world?

A.—He who walks in the path of God and shuns that of the devil.

Q.—Which is the path of God and which that of the devil?

A.—Virtue is the path of God and vice that of the devil.

Q.—What constitutes virtue and what vice?

A.—Good thoughts, good words and good deeds constitute virtue, and evil thoughts, evil words and evil deeds constitute vice.

Q.—What constitute good thoughts, good words and good deeds and evil thoughts, evil words and evil deeds?

A.—Honesty, charity and truthfulness constitute the former, and dishonesty, want of charity and falsehood constitute the latter.

And now the better to show you these Parsees I tell you of two things I saw within a short time in Bombay, India. It was an afternoon of contrast.

We started for Malabar hill, on which the wealthy classes have their embowered homes and the Parsees their strange temple of the dead. As we rode along the water's edge the sun was descending the sky, and a disciple of Zoroaster, a Parsee, was in lowly posture and with reverential gaze looking into the sky. He would have been said to have been worshiping the sun, as all Parsees are said to worship the fire. But the intelligent Parsee does not worship the fire. He looks upon the sun as the emblem of the warmth and light of the Creator. Looking at a blaze of light, whether on hearth, on mountain height or in the sky, he can more easily bring to mind the glory of God—at least so the Parsees tell me. Indeed they are the pleasantest heathen I have met. They treat their wives as equals, while the Hindoos and Buddhists treat them as cattle, although the cattle and sheep and swine are better off than most of the women of India.

This Parsee on the roadside on our way to Malabar hill was the only one of that religion I had ever seen engaged in worship. Who knows but that beyond the light of the sun on which he gazes he may catch a glimpse of the God who is light and "in whom there is no darkness at all?"

We passed on up through gates into the garden that surrounds the place where the Parsees dispose of their dead. This garden was given by Jamshidji Jijibhai and is beautiful with flowers of all hue and foliage of all styles of vein and notch and stature. There is on all sides great opulence of fern and cypress. The garden is 100 feet above the level of the sea. Not far from the entrance is a building where the mourners of the funeral procession go in to pray. A light is here kept burning year in and year out.

We ascend the garden by some eight stone steps. The body of a deceased aged woman was being carried in toward the chief "tower of silence." There are five of these towers. Several of them have not been used for a long while. Four persons, whose business it is to do this, carry the corpse. They are followed by two men with long beards. The tower of silence to which they come cost $10,000 and is twenty-five feet high and 276 feet around and without a roof. The four carriers of the dead and the two bearded men come to the door of the tower, enter and leave the dead. There are three rows of places for the dead—the outer row for the men, the middle row for the women, the inside row for the children. The lifeless bodies are left exposed as far down as the waist. As soon as the employes retire from the tower of silence the vultures, now one, now two, now many, swoop upon the lifeless form. These vultures fill the air with their discordant voices. We saw them in long rows on the top of the whitewashed wall of the tower of silence. In a few minutes they have taken the last particle of flesh from the bones. There had evidently been other opportunities for them that day, and some flew away, as though surfeited. They sometimes carry away with them parts of a body, and it is no unusual thing for the gentlemen in their country seats to have dropped into their dooryards a bone from the tower of silence.

In the centre of this tower is a well, into which the bones are thrown after they are bleached. The hot sun and the rainy season and charcoal do their work of disintegration and disinfection, and then there are sluices that carry into the sea what remains of the dead. The wealthy people of Malabar hill have made strenuous efforts to have these strange towers removed as a nuisance, but they remain and will no doubt for ages remain.

I talked with a learned Parsee about these mortuary customs. He said: "I suppose you consider them very peculiar, but the fact is we Parsees reverence the elements of nature and cannot consent to defile them. We reverence the fire, and therefore will not ask it to burn our dead. We reverence the water and do not ask it to submerge our dead. We reverence the earth and will not ask it to bury our dead. And so we let the vultures take them away."

He confirmed me in the theory that the Parsees act on the principle that the dead are unclean. No one must touch such a body. The carriers of this "tomb of silence" must not put their hands on the form of the departed. They wear gloves lest somehow they should be contaminated. When the bones are to be removed from the sides of the tower and put in the well at the center, they are touched carefully by tongs. Then these people besides have very decided theories about the democracy of the tombs. No such things as caste among the dead. Philosopher and boor, the affluent and the destitute must go through the same "tower of silence," lie down side by side with other occupants, have their bodies dropped into the same abyss and be carried out through the same canal and float away on the same sea. No splendor of Necropolis. No sculpturing of mausoleum. No pomp of dome or obelisk. Zoroaster's teaching resulted in these "towers of silence." He wrote, "Naked you came into the world, and naked you must go out."

As I stood at the close of day in this garden on Malabar hill and heard the flap of the vultures' wings coming from their repast, the funeral custom of the Parsee seemed horrible beyond compare, and yet the dissolution of the human body by any mode is awful, and the beaks of these fowl are probably no more repulsive than the worms of the body devouring the sacred human form in cemeteries. Nothing but the resurrection day can undo the awful work of death, whether it now be put out of sight by cutting spade or flying wing.

Starting homeward, we soon were in the heart of the city and saw a building all aflash with lights and resounding with merry voices. It was a Parsee wedding in a building erected especially for the marriage ceremony. We came to the door and proposed to go in, but at first were not permitted. They saw we were not Parsees, and that we were not even natives. So, very politely, they halted us on the doorsteps. This temple of nuptials was chiefly occupied by women, their ears and necks and hands aflame with jewels or imitation of jewels. By pantomime and gesture, as we had no use of their vocabulary, we told them we were strangers and were curious to see by what process Parsees were married. Gradually we worked our way inside the door. The building and the surroundings were illumined by hundreds of candles in glasses and lanterns, in unique and grotesque holdings. Conversation ran high, and laughter bubbled over, and all was gay. Then there was a sound of an advancing band of music, but the instruments for the most part were strange to our ears and eyes. Louder and louder were the outside voices and the wind and stringed instruments, until the procession halted at the door of the temple and the bridegroom mounted the steps. Then the music ceased, and all the voices were still. The mother of the bridegroom, with a platter loaded with aromatics and articles of food, confronted her son and began to address him. Then she took from the platter a bottle of perfume and sprinkled his face with the redolence. All the while speaking in a droning tone, she took from the platter a handful of rice, throwing some of it on his head, spilling some of it on his shoulder, pouring some of it on his hands. She took from the platter a cocoanut and waved it about his head. She lifted a garland of flowers and threw it over his neck and a bouquet of flowers and put it in his hand. Her part of the ceremony completed, the band resumed its music, and through another door the bridegroom was conducted into the center of the building. The bride was in the room, but there was nothing to designate her.

"Where is the bride?" I said. "Where is the bride?" After awhile she was made evident. The bride and groom were seated on chairs opposite each other. A white curtain was dropped between them so that they could not see each other. Then the attendants put their arms under this curtain, took a long rope of linen and wound it around the neck of the bride and the groom in token that they were to be bound together for life. Then some silk strings were wound around the couple, now around this one and now around that. Then the groom threw a handful of rice across the curtain on the head of the bride, and the bride responded by throwing a handful of rice across the curtain on the head of the groom. Thereupon the curtain dropped, and the bride's chair was removed and put beside that of the groom. Then a priest of the Parsee religion arose and faced the couple. Before the priest was placed a platter of rice. He began to address the young man and woman. We could not hear a word, but we understood just as well as if we had heard. Ever and anon he punctuated his ceremony by a handful of rice, which he picked up from the platter and flung now toward the groom and now toward the bride. The ceremony went on interminably. We wanted to hear the conclusion, but were told that the ceremony would go on for a long while, indeed that it would not conclude until 2 o'clock in the morning, and this was only between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening. There would be a recess after awhile in the ceremony, but it would be taken up again in earnest at half past 12. We enjoyed what we had seen, but felt incapacitated for six more hours of wedding ceremony. Silently wishing the couple a happy life in each other's companionship, we pressed our way through the throng of congratulatory Parsees. All of them seemed bright and appreciative of the occasion. The streets outside joyously sympathized with the transactions inside.

We rode on toward our hotel wishing that marriage in all India might be as much honored as in the ceremony we had that evening witnessed at the Parsee wedding. The Hindoo women are not so married. They are simply cursed into the conjugal relation. Many of the girls are married at seven and ten years of age, and some of them are grandmothers at thirty. They can never go forth into the sunlight with their faces uncovered. They must stay at home. All styles of maltreatment are theirs. If they become Christians, they become outcasts. A missionary told me in India of a Hindoo woman who became a Christian. She had nine children. Her husband was over seventy years of age. And yet at her Christian baptism he told her to go, and she went out homeless. As long as woman is down India will be down. No nation was ever elevated except through the elevation of woman. Parsee marriage is an improvement on Hindoo marriage, but Christian marriage is an improvement on Parsee marriage.

A fellow-traveler in India told me he had been writing to his home in England trying to get a law passed that no white woman could be legally married in India until she had been there six months. Admirable law would that be! If a white woman saw what married life with a Hindoo is, she would never undertake it. Off with the thick and ugly veil from woman's face. Off with the crushing burdens from her shoulder! Nothing but the gospel of Jesus Christ will ever make life in India what it ought to be.

But what an afternoon of contrast in Bombay we experienced! From the temple of silence to the temple of hilarity. From the vultures to the doves. From mourning to laughter. From gathering shadows to gleaning lights. From obsequies to wedding. But how much of all our lives is made up of such opposites! I have carried in the same pocket and read from them in the same hour the liturgy of the dead and the ceremony of espousals. And so the tear meets the smile, and the dove meets the vulture.

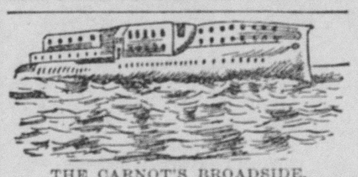
Thus I have set before the best of all the religions of the heathen world, and I have done so in order that you might come to a higher appreciation of the glorious religion which has put its benediction over us and over Christendom.

Compare the absurdities and mummeries of heathen marriage with the plain "I will" of Christian marriage, the hands joined in pledge "till death do you part." Compare the doctrine that the dead may not be touched with as sacred and tender and loving a kiss as ever given, the last kiss of lips that never again will speak to us. Compare the narrow bridge Chinvat over which the departing Parsee soul must tremblingly cross to the wide open gate of heaven through which the departing Christian soul may triumphantly enter. Compare the twenty-one books of the Zend Avesta of the Parsee which even the scholars of the earth despair of understanding with our Bible, so much of it as is necessary for our salvation in language so plain that "a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." Compare the "tower of silence," with its vultures, at Bombay with the Greenwood, of Brooklyn, with its sculptured angels of resurrection. And bow yourselves in thanksgiving and prayer as you realize that if at the battles of Marathon and Salamis Persia had triumphed over Greece instead of Greece triumphanting over Persia, Parseeism, which was the national religion of Persia, might have covered the earth, and you and I instead of sitting in the noonday light of our glorious Christianity might have been groping in the depressing shadows of Parseeism, a religion as inferior to that which is our inspiration in life and our hope in death as Zoroaster of Persia was inferior to our radiant and superhuman Christ, to whom be honor and glory and dominion and victory and song, world without end. Amen.

FRANCE'S LATEST WAR VESSEL.

The Carnot, a Unique Work of Military Naval Construction.

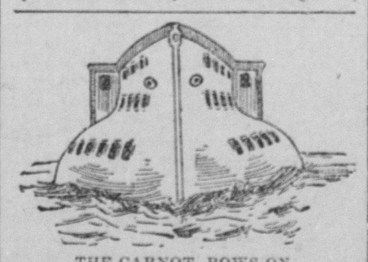
The Carnot, a new armored vessel for the French navy, has just been launched at Toulon. The ship was built on the plans of M. de Saglio, director of naval construction, and the late President Carnot fastened the first bolt. It



THE CARNOT'S BROADSIDE.

was to have been called the Lazare Carnot, after his great-grandfather.

The hull of the Carnot is composed of two parallel walls, dovetailed into each other without a break as far up as the armored plate. The double hull is divided lengthwise by seven partitions; it has five longitudinal bulkheads and eighteen transverse bulkheads. There are three decks, the armored deck, the gun deck, and the main deck. The armored hurricane deck is constructed of a double thickness of sheet iron four-tenths of an inch thick, and covered with armor three inches thick. The length of the vessel between perpendiculars is 364 feet; its breadth 66 feet. The armament of the Carnot will consist of two 12-inch guns in the forward and central turrets of the vessel, two turrets for the 10½-inch guns, eight turrets, four on either side, for the 5½-inch long-range guns, and six rapid-fire guns on the upper decks. The turrets are protected by armor 16 inches thick. The exterior armor will rest on a backing of teak 11 inches thick and will be 17 inches thick. She is expected to make 17 knots an hour. She will have two vertical triple-expansion engines, with a maximum of 15,000 horse power. Steam will be generated by 24 cylindrical boilers, with double grates,



THE CARNOT, BOWS ON.

on the Lagrafel and d'Allest system, registering 33 pounds. The total cost of the vessel will be a little over 21,000,000 francs.

Something Missing.

The other night a young couple, newly married and evidently fresh from the country, put up at one of the leading hotels, and after being assigned to a room, went up stairs. A few minutes later the young man came down stairs, and, approaching the clerk, said:

"That room is very nice, and all that, but there is something missing that should be there."

"What is it?" asked the clerk, surprised.

"Well," answered the young man, leaning over the desk and whispering, "to tell the truth, there is no comb and brush there."

It was as much as the clerk could do to keep a straight face. "You haven't travelled much?" he inqured.

"No," answered the man; "this is the first hotel I've ever been in."

"Then," said the clerk, "the comb and brush are in the washroom on this floor—for public use, but we do not supply tooth-brushes."

The young man went away pleased.

Compulsory Education.

An original sentence was given lately by a magistrate in Missouri. A man who did not know how to read and write, convicted of a slight offense, was sentenced to imprisonment until he had learned to read. Another offender, who had a good education, was sentenced to keep him company until he had taught him to read. After three weeks they were discharged, as they had fulfilled their task to the full satisfaction of the magistrate.

EVERY good man is a living monument to the fact that Christ has lived.

You can make better food with

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Lighter, sweeter, more wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Neither One Nor the Other.

An elderly Irish woman who was in a Madison avenue car yesterday wished to get out at Forty-second street. The conductor was on the front platform, so the woman, addressing a gentlemanly looking young man opposite her, said:

"Shtop the car."

The young man looked over her head.

"Shtop the car, I say," she repeated, glaring at him savagely.

Still no response.

"Didn't I tell ye to shtop this car," she shouted, gripping her umbrella.

"I am not the conductor," remarked the young man with sarcasm, while the young women in the car tittered.

"Faix, an' you're not," replied the Irish woman scornfully; "an' you're no gentleman, naythor. Moreover, you're no blessin' to your mother, you're not. If you were you wouldn't let a respectable woman get carried two blocks out of her way without any askin' from her either."—New York Herald.

More Saving There.

The iron furnaces of Scotland rely for their profit not on the pig iron they turn out, but on the products obtained from the waste gases which in this country are not put to use.

Put on your rubbers; it is a hard jolt to put off pneumonia.

Wild Fires.

The devastation and suffering caused by the flames of the wild prairie and forest fires in the West, last summer, has a horrible detail in the loss of life and destruction of property. Men, women and children, by scores, choked by smoke and roasted alive; their homes destroyed and hundreds maimed and crippled. It is painful to contemplate, but still important and charitable to make it known that St. Jacobs Oil, used according to directions, is one of the best cures for burns and scalds, and should be kept on hand. There is no household that should be without the great remedy for pain, for there are none without the need of it. Little things like slight cuts and wounds it heals and cures like magic and helps the house work on.

No man is good who behaves himself simply because he has to.

Distrust of others is the result of distrust of self.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Every day you should learn something new.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 381, and one will be sent you free.

Praise when you can; censure when you must.

Disorder.

That is the state of your stomach. You know it, you feel it, you show it. The remedy you need is Ripans Tabules. Safe, Sure and Effective.

A telephone line between Berlin and Vienna has been formally opened.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Where is the man who loves his enemies?

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts. $1

Looking for trouble is one way to make it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Unreasonable egotism is disgusting.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine. W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.

Aluminum corrodes in salt water.

Trouble Breaks Out Again.

"There is no bigger lie in the world," growled the exchange editor, jabbing his shears vindictively into an unoffending newspaper before him, "than an old proverb. I've seen it rain lots of times when it didn't pour."

"There's nothing strange about that," said the financial editor. "I've seen plenty of dry weather when all signs didn't fail."

"Well," rejoined the other, "you're not the only one that's seen it. And I know there are plenty of fools like the old fools, too."

"Well, I don't know," reflected the financial editor, "but I am willing to make affidavit that a watched pot will boil as well as any other pot."

"I don't know that your affidavit would strengthen the statement any, but it's all wrong about a live dog being better than a dead lion. It isn't necessarily a wise child that knows its own father, and the hand that rocks the cradle doesn't rock the world by a jug full."

"The child isn't the father of the man, either. The man's the father of the child."

"And troubles do sometimes come singly."

"Early to bed and early to rise won't make you healthy, or wealthy, or wise, either. It only makes you cross. I've lived in the suburbs long enough to know that."

"A penny saved isn't two-pence earned, and care didn't kill the cat."

"Neither does it take nine tailors to make a man."

"And if you pull out one gray hair there won't be any thousand——"

"What do you know about hair?" snapped the financial editor.

"What do you know about what it takes to constitute a man?" snarled the exchange editor.

"I know you can't always tell a man by the company he keeps. Sometimes he's got to stay in the same room with men that——"

"Two isn't always company, either. Sometimes two is a crowd. I know men that take up altogether too much room for their size, and——"

"Well!"

"Well!"

But friends interfered.

Finished at Last.

After many years' delay the spire of the cathedral at Ulm has been finished recently. It is said to be the highest in Europe.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Roumanian Humility.

According to a Roumanian custom, when a servant has displeased his master the offender takes his boots in his hands and places them before the bedroom door of his master. It is a sign of great submission.

Suggestive Announcement

A New York undertaker occupies the store on the first floor of a flat house. His show window lately contained, beside a coffin, this suggestive advertisement: "Apartments to Let."

PHYSICAL STRENGTH,

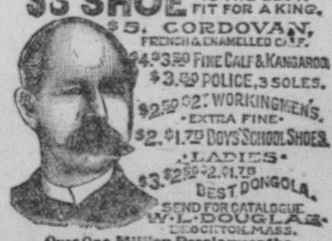
cheerful spirits and the ability to fully enjoy life, come only with a healthy body and mind. The young man who suffers from nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from, unnatural, pernicious habits usually contracted in youth, through ignorance, is thereby incapacitated to thoroughly enjoy life. He feels tired, spiritless, and drowsy; his sleep is disturbed and does not refresh him as it should; the will power is weakened, morbid fears haunt him and may result in confirmed hypochondria, or melancholia and, finally, in softing of the brain, epilepsy, ("fits"), paralysis, locomotor ataxia and even in dread insanity.

To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book of 136 pages, written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home-treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of this notice with ten cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

For more than a quarter of a century physicians connected with this widely celebrated Institution have made the treatment of the diseases above hinted at their specialty. Thousands have consulted them by letter and received advice and medicines which have resulted in permanent cures.

Sufferers from premature old age, or loss of power, will find much of interest in the book above mentioned.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

TO ECONOMIZE LIFE

We must keep up the supply of force needed by the system. This can only be done by Nutrition. Nutrition and good digestion are synonymous.

R·I·P·A·N·S TABULES

Should be taken immediately when there in any digestive derangement manifest.

They are the sovereign remedy for DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

ONE TABULE GIVES RELIEF.

WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of value sent FREE to readers of this paper. Charles A. Baldwin & Co., 60 Wall St., N. Y.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR Sing the Charming New Song, "My Little Bunch of Pansies." All the fresh fragrance of Springtime and sunny Youth move and mingle in this happy waltz; a present that will charm the memory. Sample copies 25 cts. Good salary to Representatives. McKenna Co., Publishers, 19 W. 10th St., New York.

BNUI

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

Take Measures

to make life easier by taking Pearline to do your washing and cleaning. It does away with half the labor, and with all the dirt. It does away with the Rub, Rub, Rub. Nothing in the way of housework is too hard for it; nothing washable is too delicate. All things washable are safe with Pearline. It saves from wear, and it keeps from harm.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 285 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 3

VOL. LXVIII.

The REPORTER has rounded its 67th year and with this issue enters its 68th volume. This ranks it among the oldest journals in the state, and as the oldest in the central part of the state.

During a period of forty seven years the REPORTER has continued under the conduct of the present family name, of which upwards of 36 years were under its present editor. In all this period of forty-seven years, this journal has never failed in its devotion to what was for the general good, nor faltered in its allegiance to Democratic principles, and never was lowered to become the organ of a clique or faction, which brought upon it the displeasure of a few at times. We are proud of what the REPORTER has accomplished in aiding enterprises in the county, and it is gratifying to know that it has won the confidence of the people in general.

The course of this paper, in the future, will be in its trodden path of right and duty, and to maintain the confidence reposed in us by the public. We flatter ourselves of seeing the evidence around us of having accomplished much good.

Happy New Year to all.

THE state legislature met on Tuesday. Walton, Rep., of Philadelphia, was elected speaker of the house; there are no Centre county Republicans among the subordinates of the senate and house. The tremendous majority brought no pap to our local calamity howlers.

THE Philadelphia Times Almanac, for 1895, has come to hand; it is full of useful information on many subjects, and will be found convenient for reference every day in the year. Its election tables are all that any one can desire.

WE gladly give the Centre county Republicans credit for a full measure of patriotism based upon a burning desire to serve their country. Sixty patriots have applied to Gov. Hastings for appointments. The General has made up his mind that as our county has the governor, it had enough and that the other caramels properly belong to the hungry of other counties.

THE tax-payers of our county should bear in mind that at the spring election, Feb. 15, they are to decide "yes" or "no" whether this county shall have a poor house.

THE lucky fellow for postmaster of the House was a Philadelphian, leaving Fiedler on the shelf. No plumb fell to Centre county Republicans at the organization of the legislature.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

John O. Beaty and Mary E. Wolf, of Spring Mills.

H. A. Barry, LaJose, Clearfield county, and Annie Woodring, of Port Matilda.

Wm. H. Richards and Maud P. Jarrett, of Philipsburg.

John Kirk rnd Jennie Hirst, of Philipsburg.

Wm. B. Heckman and Anna M. Vonada, of Gregg twp.

Robert F. Trimble and Margaret Confer, of Gregg twp.

Jacob E. DeHaas, of Beech Creek, and Mamie E. Gardner, of Eagleville.

D. C. Nepley, of Union twp., and Mary C. Williams, of Worth twp.

W. H. Swartz, of Millheim, and Lizzie M. Bierly, of Madisonburg.

Samuel M. Vonada, of Bellefonte, and Minnie S. Yearick, of Jacksonville.

—Germea, something new for Mush, Griddle-cakes, Fritters, Gems, and fried mush; prepared from choice California white wheat. Delicious taste, and it lasts; you never tire of it winter or summer; cooks in three minutes.—Isaac Smith & Sons.

—Fancy Lamps at prices that means sell.—Isaac Smith & Sons.

—Oranges, Lemons, and Bananas just in.—Isaac Smith & Sons.

—We call special attention to California Dried Peaches—all goods fresh and palitable at—Isaac Smith & Sons.

Musical Convention.

As we go to press the musical convention is in full progress in the Ref. church, under the direction of Prof. P. H. Meyer, and every prospect for a success. The concerts this evening and Friday evening will be a fine affair.

JANUARY PRICES STILL PREVAIL

The prices at which the goods are to be sold have been so adjusted as to insure a large and and active business during January.

Ten Dollar Suits,	now at	6.50	Six Dollar Suits,	now at	4.25
Eight " "	"	5.00	Five " "	"	3.50
Seven " "	"	4.50	Four " "	"	3.25
Black Cheviot Suits that were 12.00..	now	8.50	Black Cheviot Suits that were 8.00.....	now	6.50
Same that were 10.00	"	7.50	Same that were 7.00,	"	5.00

BOYS' SUITS AWAY BELOW PAR.

$10 Suits	-	now at	$6.00	$4 Suits	-	now at	$3.35
8 "	-	"	5.00	3 "	-	"	2.25
7 "	-	"	4.50	2 "	-	"	1.50
6 "	-	"	4.25	1.50 "		"	1.25
5 "	-	"	3.50	1.25 "	-	"	1.00

Extraordinary Reductions in Ladies' and Children's Shoes!

$3.50	Ladies' Hand-made Fine Dongola Button Shoes,				now	$2.50
3.00	"	"	"	"	"	2.30
2.00	"	Fine Dongola Button Shoes,			"	1.50
1.75	"	"	"		"	1.25
1.50	"	"	"		"	1.00

☞The above are all first-class goods, best stock and fine workmanship, and excellent wearing qualities.

Men's Good, Solid, Working Shoe,							1.00
" " " " "							1.25
" " " " "							1.50

Douglas Shoes Reduced as Follows:

Five Dollar Shoes,						now	$4.00
Four "	"					"	3.50
Three "	"					"	2.75

Same extraordinary reductions in Boys' Shoes of same manufacture.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

SPECIAL AD.

For the purpose of telling you about our

LADIES' COATS AND ....CAPES.... AND Misses' and Children's Coats.

—o——o—

We guarantee ours to be the best made, most perfect fitting, best materials used, and most stylish goods that have ever been brought to this market at prices that defy competition, not only in this market but New York and Philadelphia markets.

—o——o—

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING:

Coats Worth	$14.00	Our Price	$10.50		
" "	12.00	" "	9.00		
" "	10.00	" "	8,50		
" "	9.50	" "	7.00		
" "	7.00	" "	5.50		
" "	6.50	" "	5.00		
" "	6.00	" "	4.00		
" "	5.00	" "	3.50		
" "	3.50	" "	3.00		
" "	3.00	" "	2.50		

Misses' Coats from 4 years up to 14 years: $1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00 and 7.00.

—o——o—

We guarantee these prices to be from 50c to $1.00 lower on each Coat than any place in the State.

—o——o—

Ladies' Capes trimmed in Fur and other fashionable trimmings: $2.75, 3 00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.75, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and $10.00.

—o——o—

The above are all new goods and bought within the last two weeks direct from the largest manufacturers in New York.

LYON & CO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1895.

at 1 o'clock p. m. the following Real Estate

A lot of ground situate at the corner of Moshannon Avenue, Sycamore street, in the borough of Snow Shoe, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, extending along Moshannon avenue 100 feet in front and having a depth of 120 feet along Sycamore street, being part of Lots Nos. 639 and 640 in the plot of said borough; having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house eighteen by thirty-two feet with kitchen addition twelve by fourteen feet of same height, and stable about sixteen by sixteen feet and wagon shed twenty by twenty-four feet.

ALSO.

another strip of ground adjoining the above, being ten feet front by 200 feet deep and being part of lot No 641.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. C. Gilliland.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Union, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence by lands of Alexander Doudson north three degrees east eighty-two perches to stones; thence by land of John Reese north eighty-seven degrees west one hundred and one and two-tenth perches to stones; thence north three degrees east one hundred and nineteen perches to stones; thence north eighty-seven degrees west seventy-four and one-tenth perches to hickory by land of James Rowan; thence by land of Henry Blake south three degrees west two hundred and one perches to stone; thence by land of Mary A. Wilson and Peter H. Bush south eighty-seven degrees east one hundred and seventy six perches to stone the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and forty five acres and one hundred and fifty perches. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. About forty acres cleared and under cultivation.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Israel Hoover.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the township of Spring, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post at the southwesterly corner of Lewis Bichners lot, thence in an easterly direction along the line of said lot two hundred feet to a post, thence along land of P. H. Collins (formerly S. H. Yocum) in a southerly direction on a line parallel to the Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike fifty feet to a post, thence in a westerly direction along lot belonging to Jacob Keller (now McCollough) on a line parallel to said Bichner lot two hundred feet to a post on easterly side of said turnpike thence along easterly side of said turnpike fifty feet to the place of beginning, being fifty in front on said turnpike and extending back two hundred feet from said front line, being the same lot or piece of ground which was deeded the twenty-fourth day of October, 1883, to William B. Comer by S. H. Yocum and entered for record in the Recorders Office of Centre county on the third of May, 1886, in deed book fifty-three, page six. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jas. H. Wilson.

ALSO

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a white oak, thence by lands of William Kerr north fifty-eight degrees west thirty one and nine-tenth perches to stones, thence by lands of now or late of Josiah Neff and Hannah Benskotre north sixty-seven and ½ deg east seventeen and four-tenth perches to stones, thence by lands of said Josiah Neff south fifty three degrees east thirty and eight-tenth perches to stones, thence by lands late of Thomas E. McElroy south thirty-two degrees west thirteen and one-half perches to the place of beginning, containing about three acres and one perch neat measure. Thereon erected a house and stable.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Agnes Shreffler.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and lot of ground in Central City, in the township of Boggs aforesaid bounded and described as follows viz On the north by lot formerly in possession of Robert Poorman's heirs, on the east by an alley, on the south by land formerly owned by J. P. Shope but now by James Teller, and on the west by public road fronting on said road fifty feet. Thereon erected a large two-story frame dwelling house and the usual outbuildings being the same lot of ground which J. C. P. Jones and wife by their deed dated the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1882 recorded in Centre county in Deed Book S. No 2 Page 125 &c. granted and conveyed to said William B. Poorman.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. H. Poorman.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Haines, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a dead hemlock thence by land now or formerly of Jacob Motz and Christian Motz, south sixty-eight and one-fourth degrees west one hundred and fifty eight perches to a post, thence by land now or formerly of Henry Vonada north fourteen degrees west one hundred and eighty-three perches to a post, thence by land now or formerly of Benjamin Orndorff and Henry Reinhart south eighty-seven and three fourths degrees east one hundred and sixty-six and three-tenths perches to a post, thence by lands now or formerly of Daniel Hosterman and Jacob W. Stover south twelve and one-half degrees east one hundred and sixty-four and one half perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and sixty-one acres and one hundred and twenty one perches and allowance; being the same tract of land which B. F. Yearick and wife, Charles W. Wolf and wife, James Vonada and wife, Jane M. Yearick, and Allen M. Yearick, by their deed dated the thirtieth day of March, 1885 and recorded in Centre county in Deed Book "A No 3" page seventy-eight &c., granted and conveyed unto Philip S. Dale.

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in Gregg township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad five hundred feet west of the centre of public road where it crosses said railroad near the station, thence south thirteen degrees east seven hundred and eighty feet by lands formerly of R. H. Duncan to a stake, thence south seventy-one degrees west two hundred and fifty-eight feet by lands formerly of J. B. Fisher to a stake, thence north thirteen degrees west eight hundred and ten feet by other lands formerly of R. H. Duncan to a point on the center of said railroad, thence north seventy-seven degrees east two hundred and fifty-six feet along said railroad to the place of beginning, containing four acres and one hundred and eight perches, being the same premises which James A. Beaver Trustee by his deed dated the eighth day of September, 1882 and recorded in Centre county in Deed Book "W No. 2" page 22 &c., granted and conveyed unto Philip S. Dale; thereon erected four two story frame dwelling houses, together with the customary outbuildings.

Excepting and reserving thereout all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Gregg township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, being bounded and described as set forth in a certain release, from Daniel Rhoads, Trustee, &c., to Philip S. Dale, dated October 11th, A. D., 1890, and recorded in Centre county in Miss. Book "K," pages 551 &c., as follows: Beginning at a post one hundred and twenty eight feet west of Spring Mills Creamery Company, thence south thirteen degrees east one hundred and sixty three feet to line of street opened, thence south seventy seven degrees west sixty feet, north thirteen degrees west one hundred and sixty eight feet to right of way of railroad, thence along said right of way north seventy-seven degrees east sixty feet to the place of beginning.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Philip S. Dale.

ALSO.

No. 1. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a black oak, thence north thirty two degrees east fifty eight perches to a black oak; thence along land of William Dillon north fifty five degrees west fifty-three perches to a post; thence along land of same north twenty eight degrees west twenty eight perches to stones; thence along land of John McDonald south sixty seven degrees west one hundred and two perches to stones; thence south fifty two degrees east one hundred and forty perches to the place of beginning; containing fifty two acres and one hundred perches and allowance.

ALSO

No. 2. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a black oak corner, thence north thirty one degrees east thirty perches along land of Robert Robinson to corner in public road; thence north sixty two degrees west six perches to stones on road; thence north forty one degrees west twenty perches to stones on road; thence north thirty one degrees west thirteen perches to stones in road; Thence north twenty five degrees east fifteen perches to stone corner in road; thence north fifty eight degrees west one hundred perches by land of William Resides and John Rook to black oak corner; thence south thirty two degrees west four perches to post; thence south forty nine degrees east seventy six perches by land of Joseph F Williams to dogwood, thence by land of Mark J. Williams south sixty one degrees east seventy six perches to the place of beginning; containing forty acres and allowance. Thereon erected a one and one half story frame dwelling, barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

No. 3. All that certain tract, tenement or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a rock on the side of the hill south of township road, thence by land of Robert Robison south fifty-five degrees east nineteen and eight-tenth perches to a post; thence north one and one fourth degrees east sixty three and three tenth perches to a post; thence by other land of William Resides south eighty-one and one fourth degrees west twenty two and five tenth perches to a black oak sprout and stone pile, thence by land of William K. Williams and William Resides south thirty four and one fourth degrees west forty seven and seven ten h perches to a rock oak, the place of beginning: containing six acres and two perches, more or less and allowance of six per cent.

ALSO.

No. 4. All that certain messuage, or piece of land situate in the township of Huston, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on top of the hill west of E. H. Henderson's house, thence by land of Wilson Dillon north forty eight degrees west sixty three perches to stones; thence by land of William Resides south thirty two degrees west sixty nine and four tenth perches to a black oak, now stones; thence by land of Robert Robison north eighty one degrees east eighty two and two-tenth perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing twelve acres and ninety two perches

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Resides.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

J. P. CONDO, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 2, 1895.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office, for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in any wise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre County on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1895.

1. The first and final account of Mrs. Fanny L. Keller, admx of &c., of J. Will Keller, late of Haines township, deceased.

2. The account of Samuel J. Herring, administrator of &c., of Mary A. Oswalt, late of Gregg township, as filed by Horace B. Herring, executor of S. J. Herring, deceased.

3. The account of Samuel A. Beightol, executor of &c., of Sarah A. Beightol, late of Burnside township, deceased.

4. The account of Samuel A. Beightol, trustee to sell the real estate of William Beightol, late of Burnside township, deceased.

5. The first and final account of J. H. Reifsnyder, administrator of &c., of James Reed, late of Millheim boro, deceased.

6. The first and final account of Ira V. Gates, administrator of &c., of Sarah J. Gates, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

7. First and final account of J. H. Miller, executor of &c., of Esther A. Garner, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

8. The first and final account of W. H. Kochler, administrator of &c., of Susan Kochler, late of Howard township, deceased.

9. First and final account of A. Brady Beightol, admr. of &c., of Susan Beightol, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.

10. The first and final account of S. U. Harshberger, admr. of &c., of William Fink, late of Taylor township, deceased.

11. The first account of Louisa Hoy, James L Sommerville and John G. Love, executors of &c., of Adam Hoy, late of Bellefonte boro, deceased

12. First and final account of James Harris, executor of &c., of James Fulton, late of Spring township, deceased.

13. First and final account of I. A. Gates, executor of &c., of Ann E. Gates, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

14. The first and final account of J. C. Mattern administrator of &c., of W. B. Mattern, late of Unionville boro, deceased.

15. The account of B. F. Blair and Felix D. Fogleman, administrators of &c., of John Fogleman, late of Patton township, deceased.

14. The second annual statement of John P. Harris, trustee of the estate of William A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased, being the Twenty-eighth annual statement.

17. The first and partial account of John Riter executor of &c., of Margaret A, Riter, late of Centre Hall boro, deceased.

18. The second and final account of Edward C Humes, Jr., administrator of &c., of and trustee in partition to sell the real estate of Wm. H. Humes, late of Bellefonte boro, deceased.

G. W. RUMBARGER, Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 31st day of December, 1894, to me directed for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of January, the 28th day of January, 1895, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1894, and the one hundred and eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JNO. P. CONDO, Sheriff.

Flowers!

—o——o—

Fine Fresh Cut Flowers,

Plants, Bulbs, &c., —on hand all the time

Funeral Designs and Wedding Bouquets.

House and Church Decorations a Spacialty.

☞Flower Pots, Jardineres, and Hanging Baskets for sale.

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GEO. BALDWIN...FLORIST.

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We handle a large line of fast selling agents' specialties, consisting of Rein Holders, Stove and Grate Heaters, and thirty other staple articles, which an agent can make $10 a day selling. AGENTS WANTED. CATALOGUE FREE.

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The Journal of Society,

(32 PAGES.) NEW YORK. (THURSDAY.)

Is universally recognized as the most complete weekly journal in the world.

Its "Saunterings" columns are inimitable. Its society news, especially of the doings of the 400 of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and *all over the world*, is not equalled by any newspaper. Its Financial Department is authority with all bankers and brokers. Its "Literary Show"—notes on current literature—is by the cleverest of reviewers. Its "Afield and Afloat" makes it the most interesting paper for all lovers of sport—yatching, football, rowing, shooting, fishing, etc. Its "On the Turf" excels all other racing notes. Its burlesques, poems and jokes are the cleverest. Its stories are by the best writers—among them Amélie Rives, F. Marion Crawford, Julian Hawthorne, Edgar Fawcett, Gilbert Parker, Mary J. Hawker ("Lanoe Falconer,") Barry Pain, Paul Bourget, Rudyard Kipling, Ambrose Bierce, etc., etc., and are, even if a trifle risqué, yet always clever, bright and pretty. In addition to all this there is each week a supplement, portrait of some man eminent in his walk of life.

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Quarterly, first day of March, June, September, December; 256 pages; 12mo. Contains in each number, in addition to short stories, poems, burlesques, etc., from the old issues of TOWN TOPICS, a complete, original prize story of 120 to 150 pages.

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It is if You Start the Day by Reading the Right Kind of a Newspaper, and

THE PATRIOT is the right kind. It is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day.

It is one of the foremost Democratic newspapers in the State, and the only one printed at the State Capital, the official and political centre of the Commonwealth.

It prints the news receiving it over its own wires through the extraordinary facilities of the great Press associations, aided by its own correspondents.

THE PATRIOT is Democratic to the core. It is opposed to bosses and an enemy of corrupt monopolies. It isn't afraid to fight the wrong; it never hesitates to speak for the right.

It makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other State papers combined.

The Legislative session of 1895 will be of great importance to the people of the State. THE PATRIOT with special reporters will keep its readers fully informed concerning this and all other political and economic matters. It has exclusive opportunities for securing advance news of a public kind.

DAILY, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.

WEEKLY, Tuesday evening of each week, $1 a year.

THE DAILY issue will be sent four months on trial, by mail only, on receipt of $1.

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THE PATRIOT is the best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philad.

Free to the Unemployed: It inserts without charge advertisements of those wanting employment. Its Help Order has brought assistance to Hundreds. It has a cent a Word Want Column for other wants.

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Apothecaries,

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Headquarters for

FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Especially for the Holiday Season.

MILLHEIM.

The Band Entertainment on Saturday Evening a Success.

The holidays passed off very quietly; a great many shoppers and sight seers in town. The band gave an open air concert on Christmas in front of the Musser House, which was enjoyed by hundreds of people. Our merchants were kept very busy in supplying the people with holiday goods.

Mr. Deibler and son of Berrysburg, Dauphin county, paid a visit several days last week to his son, J. H. Deibler, a prominent business man of our town.

The snow of last week was about twenty-two inches deep. The Rebersburg mail did not make its appearance on last Thursday on account of the drifted snow. Madisonburg and Woodward mails on time.

The condition of Snyder Tobias is no better; still unable to help himself, and sinking gradually.

The commercial men who have been scarce during the holidays are out again in full force.

Harry Bibighaus, the popular hardware salesman was in town last week.

The snow had covered up the defective sidewalks, but in cleaning off the snow they are again visible and an eyesore. Why do not the people or the town authorities repair them, so as to make it safe for the walking public.

Der "Bonastiel" von Bellefonte, was on der band entertainment, un lescht Samstag ovet, and er hut es goot enjoyed. Sei frau war by im, and se hut der Tom in control kot. Se wase we der Tom is.

Mrs. Alice Toner and son Willie, of Bellefonte, are visiting Mrs. Rebecca Musser for a few days.

Mrs. Eva Everett, of North street, daughter of Dr. Wetzel, is under the doctor's hands, and her case may become a serious one.

W. A. Tobias, of North street, is the first one in this town to have his ice house filled this season; ice about eight inches in thickness. Others to follow this week.

The band entertainment in the town hall on last Saturday evening was well patronized by the people of town and the surrounding country. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The plays were well performed and the music and singing were first-class. This entertainment will be given at Loganton, Sugar valley, on next Saturday evening, and no doubt the boys will have a good time. About $50.00 were the gross receipts.

The thermometers registered on last Saturday morning some 18, some 12, others 10 degrees below zero.

The ice crop is now ripe, and no doubt many ice houses will be filled this week should the cold weather continue.

Dr. Frank and wife and druggist Morris' wife spent Christmas in the city of Brotherly love.

A HAPPY New Year to every reader of the REPORTER.

THE PRESS

PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY SUNDAY WEEKLR
FOR 1895.

Pennsylvania's Greatest Family Newspaper.
It Prints All the News.
Pre-Eminently a Family Newspaper,

appealing directly to the interests of every member of the household, by the absence of anything of an objectionable character in either of its news, literary or advertising columns.

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PRESS WANT "ADS" give the greatest results. The people believe in them and use them. THE PRESS prints as high as 4,550 want advertisements in a single issue and has received 15,069 answers to Press Want Ads. in a single day, This shows why Press Want Ads. give the greatest results.

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"Situations Wanted,"	½ cent a word
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" " one month;	.50
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Sunday, one year,	2.00
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Education and fortune go hand in hand Get an education at the Central State Normal School Lock Haven, Pa. First-class accommodations and low rates. State aid to students. For illustrated catalogue address,

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novly Lock Haven.

FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co. pany of Centre County, Pa.—The annual meeting of the members and the election of twelve directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year will be held at the house of D. L. Bartges, at Centre Hall, on Monday, January 14th, 1895, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. of said day. Members are generally requested to attend.

FRED KURTZ, President.
D F. LUSE, Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Polly Mulbarger, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement,

GEO. W SPANGLER,
dec6-6t Administrator. Tusseyville.

$10.00 A DAY EASY.

I saw that the Telephone patent had expired and I thought what a great seller it would be at a low price. I saw the advertisement of W. P. Harrison & Co., Columbus, Ohio, in your paper. They had just what I wanted—a telephone just like the rich city business men have, and I have been selling them for two months and have made as high as $50.00 per day when I took a large contract, and never less than $5.00 a day, selling the telephones. I sell them outright, there is no rent, no royalty. Everybody wants them. Anyone can put them up and I believe they are the greatest convenience and the best seller on earth. Anyone can make big money who can sell goods at all. So many young men are out of employment now, I feel it my duty to bring my experience before the world, so that this winter, with times as hard as they may be, money can be made by those who are now sore distressed. Write to the above firm for circulars.

Died in Mifflin Co.

John McClintic, formerly of Centre Hill, died at the home of his son-in-law in Yeagertown, on Christmas-day, and was buried at Sprucetown the following Thursday.

—We are selling overcoats fit for a king at prices that cause our competitors excruciating pain. Get one while they last.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

The Railroad Man,
The Clergyman,
The Business Man,

and all other men who have to look neat while at work, should know about "CELLULOID" COLLARS AND CUFFS. They look exactly like linen, wear well and being *waterproof* do not wilt down with heat and moisture. They do not soil easily and can be cleaned in a moment by simply wiping off with a wet sponge or cloth. Do not confuse these in your mind with composition goods. Every piece of the genuine is stamped like this:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask for these and refuse anything else if you wish satisfaction. Remember that goods so marked are the *only* waterproof goods made by coating a linen collar with waterproof "Celluloid," thus giving strength and durability. If your dealer should not have the "Celluloid" send amount direct to us and we will mail you sample post-paid. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs, 50c. pair. State size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

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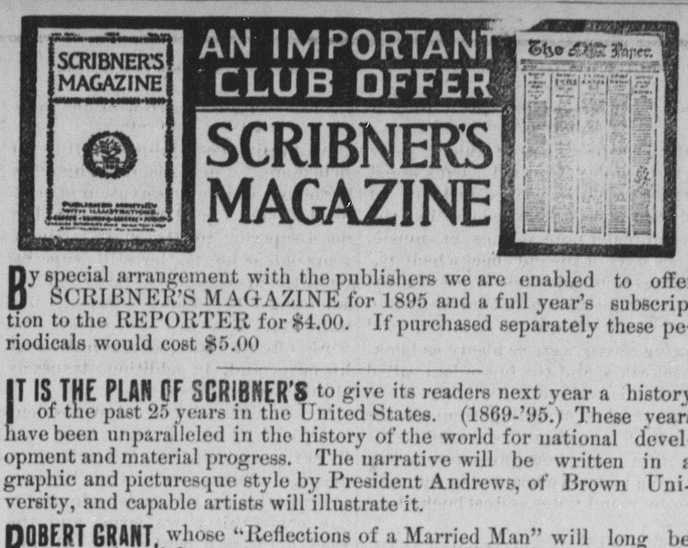

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Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York. 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.42 a. m., New York, 9 33 a. m. week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.53 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11 40 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10.19 a m. 5 02 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m., and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

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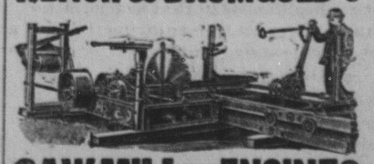

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THE NEWS

The old capitol building at Atlanta was damaged by fire about $100,000, covered by insurance.——The commissioners of Brooks county, Georgia, issued a statement saying all the trouble there was caused by about twenty-five white men, only about four of whom lived in the county. The statemen, says that there has been no race riot.——No case was made out against the seconds in the prize fight in New Orleans in which Andy Bowen was killed.——The directors and the managers of the Commercial Bank, at St Johns, Newfoundland, were arrested on the charge of presenting a false statement of the bank.——John Moreland, an old soldier, was found dead near Martins Ferry, Ohio.——A man, who two days ago registered at the Putnam House, New York, as Joseph Harriman, Chicago, was found dead in his bed there.——A bill was filed in the federal court at Springfield, Ill., asking for the foreclosure of a mortgage against the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis (consolidated) Railway and a sale of property.——At Cincinnati the Keughton Engineering Company assigned to Andrew J. Marsh. Liabilities $20,000; assets $30,000. They accepted bonds for building water works, and could not realize on the same. Recently they were attached at Hillsboro, Ohio, and Hartford City, Ind. The firm will soon resume.——At Piqua, Ohio, robbers entered the residence of Henry Fecker while the family was absent, and secured between four and five thousand dollars in cash.——H. Clay Ezell was killed near Nashville by Purdy Ellis. The men were partners in the dairy business, and had a quarrel.——Secretary Carlisle has ordered that tea at St, Paul, St. Louis, Detroit and Milwaukee be more closely examined.

Whitecaps in Michigan have made several attempts to kill the Rev. W. A. Wetscher, a Baptist minister of Niles, Mich.——In a collision between passenger trains on the H. & T. C. Railroad, near Waxahatchie, Texas, two persons were fatally and a number of others seriously injured.——Adolph Jacobsen was arrested in Chicago and taken to New York to answer to the charge of being at the head of a gang of swindlers whom he sent around the country to pass bogus checks on hotel proprietors.——The St. Louis grand jury returned over fifty indictments for election crimes, Sheriff-elect Henry Troll and his son being charged with bribery.——Four burglars threw a sack over the jailer's head and escaped from the jail at Montgomery, Ala.——The Yorkhaven Water-power Company has been incorporated at York, Pa. The object is to harness the Conowingo Falls, on the Susquehanna River.——Ex-Police Captain John T. Stevenson, of New York, was sentenced to Sing Sing prison for three years and nine months, and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars for accepting a bribe.——A penitentiary guard in Columbiana county, Ohio, killed one prisoner and wounded two others.——The Carnegie Company proposes to erect large steel works near Lorain, Ohio.

Col. Wm. Bundy, commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, has sustained the refusal of Southern commanderies to grant charters to colored applicants. He counsels colored applicants to form a separate organization.——Judge John C. Stallup has filed a suit for a decree to prevent the city of Tacoma from paying any more interest on its light and water plant bonds, claiming that the city has been swindled by those who formed the company.——Two million feet of lumber, owned by J. R. Booth, the mills of W. and G. E. Crane, and twenty cars, and the engine house of the Central Vermont Railroad, were destroyed by fire at Burlington, Vt.; loss, $150,000, insurance, $125,000.——Timothy Kane, a lumber foreman, was stabbed and killed by Louis Stretcher, in a saloon at Seney, Mich.——Mrs. Sarah I. Lee, M. D., wife of Dr. J. M. Lee, of Rochester, N. Y., has given up the practice of the homeopathic school, and became a faith healer.——Harry Menier, the English bridge jumper, leaped from the top rail of the Poughkeepsie Bridge with his parachute, and, apparently sustained no injury from his foolhardy act.——Samuel Golden shot and instantly killed Rufus Williams, in a drunken quarrel, at Lambertville, N. J.——A man named Wilkinson was arrested near Kingwood, W. Va., on the charge of obtaining cattle under false pretences.——Edward Kehoe, of Benwood, W. Va., fell from a railroad train, and was killed.——The race trouble in Brooks county, Ga., is over.——Two Big Four trains collided near Lafayette, Ind., demolishing both locomotives and six freight cars and instantly killing Engineer Elijah Campbell, of Indianapolis.

Three masked men entered the home of C. J. Erickson, an aged glove manufacturer, in Rockford, Ill., and after binding him, went through the house. They got $10 in cash and a collection of ancient coins. Erickson could not release himself for three hours.——The grocery store of John McGlensey's Sons, in Philadelphia, was damaged to the extent of $75,000 by fire, fully covered by insurance. The fire originated in the office, and was probably caused by an overheated stove.——A suit involving $150,000 was begun in the Superior Court, in New Haven, against the Metropolitan Insurance Company, by Dr. A. B. Fuller, the assignee of forty-five policyholders, who claim there was not full settlement in the policies in the payment of the reserve dividend.——W. J. Quinn, ex-treasurer of Mesa county, Col., who pleaded guilty of embezzling $16,000 of the county's funds, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. Quinn lost the money in Denver gambling houses.

MAY DISPLACE COAL.

Diagrams of a Device for Burning Petroleum to Generate Steam.

United States Consul Richman, at St. Gall, Switzerland, has transmitted to the State Department, Washington, diagrams and a detailed description of a new device for burning petroleum to generate steam, known as the Leeman Baumvartner apparatus.

The results obtained were strikingly successful, and in the opinion of experts indicate the displacement of coal as steam-producing fuel wherever petroleum can be procured.

A dispatch from Minister Denby, of Pekin, says there is no truth in the report recently printed in some American papers that Yo-Ho-Na-La, the young wife of the Emperor of China, had committed suicide.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FIFTEENTH DAY.—Fourteen speeches in connection with the presentation to the United States by the State of New Hampshire of the marble statues of General John Stark and Daniel Webster, were delivered in the United State Senate. At their conclusion—5:40 P. M.—adjournment was taken. The only legislative business of any importance transacted was the passage of a bill making deficiency appropriations for Census Bureau and the Department of Justice for the current fiscal year.

SIXTEENTH DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.—A number of the senators have already gone home to spend the holidays, and when that body convened to-day there was a small attendance. The holiday adjournment resolution, which came over from the House shortly after the Senate met, caused some discussion, and Mr George (Dem.), of Mississippi, at first objected to its consideration, expressing the opinion that in view of the large number of important measures now pending, the Senate should sit through the holidays. He subsequently withdrew his objection, and the resolution was passed.

HOUSE.

FIFTEENTH DAY.—The debate on the Currency bill was comparatively brief in the House, owing to the exercises in connection with the acceptance of the statues of Webster and Stark. Messrs. Sherry, of Connecticut, a Democratic member of the Banking and Currency Committee, and Brosius, of Pennsylvania, a Republican member, championed and opposed the measure respectively.

SIXTEENTH DAY.—In the House the Currency bill was discussed all day. The speakers were Pendleton (Dem.), of West Virginia, and Sickles (Dem.), of New York, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Russell (Rep.), of Connecticut; McLaurin (Dem), of South Carolina, and Rawlings (Dem), of Utah, against it. Mr. Springer, the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, presented the amendments of the measure agree upon by the Democratic members of the committee, and endorsed, it is said, by the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill, as altered by the amendments, will be offered as a substitute for the original bill, and upon the substitute the fate of the measure will depend.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.—The feature of the debate in the House of Representatives on the Currency bill was the brilliant speech of Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, who held the attention of the members at the end of a listless session for over two hours.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE Portsmouth Company's mill at South Berwick, Maine, has resumed operations after a shut down of six weeks.

THE Directors of the American Railway Union met in Chicago and decided to remove the headquarters of the organization to Indianapolis. George W. Howard, Vice-President resigned.

Superintendent Stump says that from November 1 to December 8, 1894, the exodus from this country of passengers by steerage was 25,544, and the arrivals during November, by steerage, were 12,886.

THE American Federation of Labor, in Denver defeated by a vote of 1,173 to 735 the proposed political platform. A resolution was adopted for the removal of the headquarters of the Federation from New York.

THE American Federation of Labor, at Denver adopted a resolution refusing to have any dealings with the Knights of Labor "as at present constituted." The general officers of the Knights were roundly denounced.

A Terre Haute despatch says there is little doubt but that Philip Penna will succeed John McBride as President of the United Mine Workers. The annual convention of the organization will be held in February.

A delegation representing the employes of the Southern Railway Company had a conference in Washington with the chiefs of the various railway trainmen's unions, on the reduction of salaries made by the Richmond and Danville Receivers.

JOHN MCBRIDE, of the Mine Workers of America, was elected President of the American Federation of Labor at Denver over Samuel Gompers. The latter telegraphed congratulations to McBride and pledged his loyal support. Indianapolis was fixed upon as the place for the headquarters of the Federation.

THE employes of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad main shops in Lima, O., have demanded an increase in working hours. They claim they cannot make living wages in eight hours and want nine hours' work. The demand was made in writing and a failure to comply may cause a strike.

THE arbitrators appointed to close the Massillon (Ohio) mining controversy have made a unanimous report abolishing the hithtofore existing differential of 15 cents, and placing the district on the same basis as the Hocking Valley. This means that the miners will be paid at the rate of 60 cents, instead of at least 65, as they had hoped.

As a result of a conference held in Washington between representatives of the employes of the Southern Railway Company and the chiefs of the various brotherhoods of railway employes on the other hand, and W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Third Vice President of the Southern Railway Company, on the other, a truce of 60 days was declared, at the end of which time the company is to submit new schedules of salaries and new rules and regulations for the government of employes.

DEFICIT INCREASING.

National Expenses the Past Month Exceed Receipts by $5,771,501.

The receipts from customs so far this month amount to $9,157,151; from internal revenue, $8,240,150; miscellaneous, $1,171,189, making a total of $18,569,490. The expenditures during the month amount to $24,341,000, leaving a deficit for the month of $5,771,501, and for the present fiscal year $28,066,643. The disbursements for pensions so far this fiscal year amount to about $71,000,000.

HELD UP THE PASSENGERS.

Four Masked Robbers Relieve Travelers of Valuables.

When the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger train from South Dakota came in Sioux City, Ia., four robbers went into one of the coaches some distance from the depot. They used no revolvers, but had masks on. Nearly every passenger was relieved of a watch or a pocketbook.

"Just keep still, we are looking for a bundle," one of them said, as they went through the first man's pockets. Not a hand was raised against them.

THE INCOME TAX.

Constitutionality of the Law to be Tested—A Case Before the District Court.

A despatch from Washington, says: The first steps have been taken in the District Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the income-tax law. Jeremiah Wilson, as counsel for John G. Moore, of the New York banking firm of Moore & Schley, applied to Judge Cole, of the equity branch of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for an order restraining John G. Miller, commissioner of internal revenue, from assessing and collecting a tax upon his income. Because of the importance of the action it is expected that the court will fix an early day for the hearing. This is only one of a number of legal attacks that will soon be made here upon the income tax, and each suit will be based upon different grounds. The moving parties are New York business men. It is the intention of a number of these individuals to refuse to pay the tax and appeal to the courts in each case.

Mr. Moore's complaint in detail sets out his case under six heads and his prayers under four. He represents that he is a shareholder in different corporations which have net earnings, from which they pay dividends to him and other stockholders.

The complainant further states that he has an income derived from the profits of his business. He further alleges that the corporations referred to are required to pay a tax of 2 per cent. on their earnings, without regard to dividends paid out of net earnings, and as he is required to pay a like tax upon the dividends received by him, the tax is duplicated.

No exemption is made in the act from taxation of the incomes of corporations within the United States, of which there are many which, although carried on for profit, are created, owned and operated by the several States as government instruments in the promotion of the police and other public functions, which corporations are not subject to taxation by the United States. It is also shown that assessments are to be made upon the income of the complainant and others that had been earned and received prior to the time provisions of the act taking effect, and that the said taxes are not within the constitutional jurisdiction of Congress to impose.

The case will probably be brought up for trial in the Equity Court, before either Judge Cox or Judge Hagner, early in January. The judicial regulations of the District prevent the case from being appealed to the District Supreme Court, and in event of an adverse decision in the Court of Equity the petitioner will take the case direct to the District Court of Appeals, and from there it will without a doubt reach the United States Supreme Court though probably not within a year. Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has been retained by Broker Moore and will take a prominent part in the trial. The other counsel, Judge Jeremiah Wilson and Judge Samuel Shellabarger, are well-known lawyers here.

CHINESE HAVE ENOUGH.

The Celestial Government Appoints Two Commissioners.

Minister Denby cabled the State Department that the Chinese Government has appointed two peace commissioners, Chang Yin Huan and Shao, who will proceed at once on their mission from Pekin to the Japanese capital.

Chang Yin Huan is at present a member of the Tsung Li Yamen, or Chinese Imperial Council. He was a few years ago Chinese Minister to Washington, and has the reputation of being thoroughly skilled in the diplomacy peculiar to Oriental countries. Shao is now acting Governor of the rich Chinese province of Huan, and in addition holds several minor offices in the Imperial Government.

There is some speculation as to whether an armistice will be declared, pending the consummation of a treaty of peace. Such a course is usual in the case of wars between civilized countries, but there is reason to believe that the Japanese are indisposed to trust the Chinese in the smallest degree, and if an armistice is arranged it will be upon such conditions as to assure the Japanese that they will lose none of the advantage of position which they now hold.

It can positively be stated that in no case have the United United States Ministers to Japan and China, while engaged in mediation, undertaken even to discuss the terms of final peace. All such matters as the amount of the war indemnity to be paid by the defeated country, the guarantee of the independence of Corea, the occupation of Port Arthur and the Island of Formosa, have been left untouched for the discussion of the peace commissioners, and the sole efforts of our Ministers have been directed to bringing the principals together to discuss terms of peace.

The News Confirmed.

TIEN TSIN.—The Chinese Government has finally decided to send two envoys to Japan in order to treat for peace and an imperial decree sanctioning the appointment of Chang Yin Huan and Shao for this purpose has been issued.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

THE Denver Times building was damaged by fire to the extent of $50,000.

ALPHONSO SMITH and William Hilton were killed at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by the premature explosion of a blast.

A boiler in Russell Bros.' box factory, at West Bay City, Michigan, exploded, and John Calcutt, George Pfund, Albert Rahn, John B. Raun and Al Haverback were killed, and three others were injured. One boy is missing.

WILLIAM A. PELLE, of Indianapolis, ex-Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Indiana, was found dead in a bath tub at the Visitors' Home of St. Mary's Institute, in Terre Haute. "His death was caused by drowning, as he was lying in such a position he could not extricate himself."

A boiler connected with an illicit still in the heart of the city of Quebec blew up. The building was badly damaged by the explosion and nine persons were badly burned. A sergeant of the city police named Remond owned the outfit, which has been seized by inland revenue officials.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Day Observed in an Old-Fashioned Way by the President and Cabinet.

The President and the members of the Cabinet celebrated Christmas in an old-fashioned way, making it essentially a family affair.

At the White House it was a genuine children's day, everything being given up to the pleasure of the little ones. There was a Christmas tree set in the library, the first that the Cleveland children have called their own, and Mrs. Cleveland herself added the finishing touches to the tree, which, while not of great proportions, was very beautifully trimmed and decorated with tiny parti-colored electric lamps in place of the old-time wax candles. Gifts for the little ones were numerous, and almost until noon express wagons and messengers came laden to the White House.

As usual the President remembered all the employees in the House. Every one got a fat turkey and to his personal servants the President gave substantial gifts of money, an example which was followed by Private Secretary Thurber with his own household and attendants. Mrs. Cleveland also had a pretty little present for each of the employees. She herself received very many Christmas presents, the President's tokens being very beautiful.

The only guests at the White House were Mrs. Cleveland's mother, Mrs. Perrine, and the dinner was strictly limited to the family. Preceding it, however, there was a pretty little luncheon set out for the children of the members of the Cabinet who came to the White House to see the Christmas tree.

All the members of the Cabinet ate their Christmas dinner at home with their families and perhaps the largest gathering was at the Carlisle home, where the Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle entertained their children and grandchildren.

CABLE SPARKS.

Diamond-cutters of Amsterdam have gone on a strike and are riotous.

M. Brisson has been elected president of the French Chamber of Deputies.

The French Senate has adopted the Franco-Canadian commercial convention.

Earthquake shocks in Hungary caused damage to buildings, but no one was killed.

The Italian troops in Egypt attacked and defeated the Arabs under Chief Batagos with heavy loss.

Fire at the Spring Hill collieries in Nova Scotia throws out of work 400 men and involves a property loss of about $100,000.

King Humbert is said to be considerably exercised over the political situation in Italy. In Rome, however, the people seem to be tranquilly indifferent to political events.

The committee of the Quebec city council has reported in favor of the application for permission to erect a monument to the American General Montgomery, in that city.

The Swiss Council of State has granted the concession asked for to build a railroad up the Yungfrau mountain. The capital has been subscribed in America and in England.

General Gourko, late governor of Warsaw, has been made a field marshal of Russia, and Grand Duke Sergius, Gourko's successor at Warsaw, has been made a member of the council of the empire.

The council of the Russian empire has sanctioned an increase in the cotton import duty, probably at the instance of the cotton-growers of Turkestan, who have complained of the competition of American-grown cotton.

The first Japanese army that is in the vicinity of Moukden is making little headway owing to the roughness of the country. Foreign consuls in China are making preparations for defense, not receiving adequate assurances from China.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, and Representative Clark, of Missouri, are men of one kidney, each having had one of those organs removed.

Rev. W. S. Langford, secretary of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church, bears a striking resemblance to Bishop Potter, for whom he is often mistaken.

Kirk Hackman, of Sturgeon, Mo., has nine strapping sons who have formed themselves into a base ball club, open to accept challenges from any family team in the country.

Dr. Tsoundas has just finished his excavations in the prehistoric necropolis of the island of Amorgos, and the results are of great importance for the study of the Mycaenean and pre-Mycaenean or island age.

Harry C. Duval, Dr. Depew's lieutenant, relaxes from the burden of knowing all the secrets of the New York Central by taking pictures. He is an adept with the camera and could easily become a professional photographer.

Rudyard Kipling, after sending his first two or three stories to nearly every publisher in England, finally sold them for $15. His last story brought him $1,000 for the English rights alone. For his Scotch engineer poem he got even more than that for the different American, English, Indian and Australian rights.

John Jacob Astor modestly responds to the new salutation of "Colonel" which military distinction has come to him with his appointment as an aide on Governor-elect Morton's personal staff. Mr. Astor is not the first of the family, however, to have the title of colonel, for his late uncle, John Jacob, had it, and in 1862 was in the field with the Army of the Potomac for a time.

A BOY'S AWFUL REVENGE.

Discharged a Shot Gun Into a Crowded School Room, Fatally Wounding Four.

Near Brundige, Ala., Wilton Bowden, 19 years old, fired a shot gun through a window in Pea River school house.

Four pupils were fatally wounded—Mary Bryant, aged 14, who received twenty-eight shots in the lungs; Lillian Bryant, aged 10, shot in the eyes and neck; Willie Black, aged 10, wounded in the neck and head, and Foreman Bowden, brother of the boy who did the shooting, wounded in the breast. Several others received slight wounds.

Bowden claims the shooting was accidental, but friends of Mary Bryant say it was premeditated because her father refused to allow Bowden to visit the girl.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

At the reservoir, near Elmhurst, Frank Ruccio, a laborer employed by the gas and water company, sustained internal injuries and his left hand was blown off and his right hand and arm badly lacerated by the premature explosion of a dynamite cartridge.

John Jackson, a man 60 years of age, employed in the D. & H. mines, at Jermyn, was found dead in the mine. Deceased had been suffering for several months with neuralgia of the stomach, but he had been able to attend to his work.

William Harvey was run over by an Erie coal train and killed at Carbondale. He had just been released from the Danville Insane Asylum, and it is the general belief that he wandered from home and killed himself.

Mrs. R. H. Vandevander, of Bellwood, was burned to death by the explosion of a gasoline stove. When found by neighbors all her clothing had been consumed off and her body was very badly burned.

The Polish residents of Reading have started a project to erect a large hall for social purposes. It is to be called Kosciusko Hall.

Clearfield county has recorded 150 applications for liquor licenses. Of these Dubois has filed twenty-two.

Six families in the little town of Japan in Luzurne county, were made homeless by fire.

William H. Snyder, after a long absence returned to West Chester to find that his wife had been divorced.

The Schuylkill County Auditors, at Pottsville, continued their investigation into the charges made against the county almshouse.

In saving her husband from being shot, Mrs. Robert Johnson, of Pittsburg, received a bullet from the pistol of Daniel Herron.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Associated Health Authorities will be held in Harrisburg January 30 and 31.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has at last secured an entrance to Scranton over the tracks of the Delaware & Hudson Company.

John Harwood and Daniel Fanmage confessed to setting on fire the railroad station at Lake Junction on the Erie Railroad.

August Brich, 18 years old, was found dead in a box car on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Thirty-sixth street, Pittsburg. Two of his companions, Edgar Wood and Charles Cavanaugh, were arrested. They had been drinking and according to the story told by the men arrested Brich became so drunk that they placed him in the car to sober up.

Disappointed in a love affair Miss May Wilson, a young lady of Johnstown, attempted suicide by shooting herself in the head with a revolver. She cannot live. The would-be suicide is a native of Philadelphia. She engaged board on the Bedford Pike and at frequent intervals met the man she loved. A few weeks ago they had a quarrel, which resulted in their separation. She expected a Christmas present, however, and when it failed to arrive she attempted to take her own life. Miss Wilson is about 23 years of age.

A despatch from Erie states that the leaders of the gang of masked burglars who bound and robbed David and Sarah Slocum of $10,000 have been captured.

President De Armit declared at Pittsburg that there would be bloodshed and anarchy if the miners' wage difficulty was not settled.

The directors of the Pennsylvania Investment Company met at Reading and submitted a plan to protect the company.

The finishing touches have been put on the new Senate and House halls at Harrisburg in preparation for the coming session of the Legislature.

Fires visited Watsontown and destroyed half a block of stores and caused a loss of about $30,000. Insurance, $20,000.

Policeman Gallagher, of Wilkes-Barre, accidentally and fatally shot a man named Brown, whom he was trying to arrest.

DISTRESS IN NEBRASKA.

Farmers Fled, Leaving Their Implements in the Fields.

A blight of appalling proportions has fallen on Nebraska, and a correspondent says that Perkins county is the most desolate county he ever saw. There are no rivers or creeks or a sign of anything that would give moisture or produce hay. But little stock could be seen, though what was there was in good condition. A few deserted sod huts and frame houses were seen, and there were signs here and there that some habitations had been taken down and removed with the other goods of their owners when they left.

Farm implements were seen in the fields and at a distance substantial granaries stood just as their owner had left them. County Clerk Wilcox said "not less than 600 families representing about 3,000 people are in destitute condition. This is about three-fourths of the county's population. We are facing the most desperate situation in our history."

"The suffering here," says the correspondent, "is the most general of any county I have yet visited. The people who are destitute will not survive unless succorded soon."

President Nason, of the Nebraska State Relief Commission secured a carefully prepared report of the number of destitute families in the different counties where there were crop failures as follows: Custer County, 250 families; Chase, 225; Dundy, 120; Hitchcock, 250; Redwillow, 100; Hayes, 200; Frontier, 40; Furns, 100; Lincoln, 700; Dawson, 45; Keith, 200; Deul, 4; Cherry, 4; McPherson, 50; Blaine, 20; Boyd, 250; Holt, 30; Antelope, 30; Keyapaha, 25; Knox, 25. Contributions are coming in, but not as fast as they should. The commission has carefully gone over the field and none but the deserving are to be assisted.

120 REBELS BURNED.

Brazilian Troops Set Fire to a Hospital at San Gabriel.

A house at San Gabriel, used as a hospital was burned, advices received Montevideo report, by Brazilian troops. More than 120 rebels perished.

Several who tried to escape were forced back into the flames by bayonets. Over 200 soldiers, it is reported, have deserted near Cruz Alta and have gone over to the rebels.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE first sailing vessel to be lighted by electricity is said to have been the Spanish bark La Vigusea, a bulk-oil and general-cargo carrier. She is fitted throughout with incandescent lights, the power for the dynamo being furnished by a small oil engine, which also furnishes power to pump her oil cargo when she is loading or unloading.

A VIBRATING helmet for the cure of nervous headaches has been invented by a French physician. It is constructed of strips of steel, put in vibration by a small electro-motor, which makes 600 turns a minute. The sensation, which is described as not unpleasant, produces drowsiness; the patient falls asleep under its influence and awakes to find that the pain has ceased.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, addressing the Sociological Congress at Paris recently, said that in London since 1870 the number of children in English schools had increased from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000, and that in the same time the number of persons in prison had fallen from 12,000 to 5,000. The yearly average of persons sentenced to confinement for the worst crimes had declined from 3,000 to 800.

A FROG farm with about a million head of stock is carried on successfully by a man in Contra, Costa county, Cal. He started ranching in frogs a few months ago with a herd of about 2,000 frogs, and is already making lots of money. He supplies the markets of San Francisco, Oakland, and other large cities on the coast. It costs little or nothing to raise the frogs, and the rancher is not anxious to trade his ranch even for a gold mine, so he says.

ACCORDING to Stewart Culin, the Curator of the Museum of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania, football originated with those beginners of everything, the Chinese. Mr. Culin is making an exhaustive study of games, ancient and modern, and has a curious and ancient drawing showing a personage in the dress of a Prime Minister playing football with a Kuge, or noble, and two of their chamberlains. The time is somewhere in the tenth or eleventh century, but long before then the game was cultivated as an exercise suitable for the training of soldiers. About the eighth century it was introduced into Japan, where it became very popular. From these two countries it spread over the entire world.

THE question having been raised whether Maxim's flying machine, supposing its propelling mechanism to break down, would fall to the earth edgeways, after the manner of a boy's kite, the inventor has explained that it would not. Kites, he says, as commonly made by boys in the United States, are very crude in construction; they have to be provided with a tail, and will often pitch headlong to the ground with very great force. In China, where men, and not boys, treat kite-flying as quite a serious pastime, the kites are so perfectly adjusted that they do not require a tail, and they never fall to the ground edgeways. The famous flying machine is somewhat like a kite and is made on the Chinese model. If, by a mishap, the machinery came to a standstill, it would come down to earth, as it were, on an inclined plane, while the vertical velocity would not be great enough to damage either the machine or its occupants.

IN the opinion of leading electricians one of the next great steps forward in electrical development will be the doing away with wires for the transmission of electricity. Our present methods for the transmission of electric energy are held to belong to a primitive stage of the science. All the paraphernalia of wires, poles, etc., that are now necessary are regarded as crude, clumsy and wasteful, belonging to a period of development corresponding to that in the growth of a child where it cannot walk without support. In the coming period all necessity for these things will be done away with, and the methods for the transmission of the marvelous energy that has been harnessed to do the work of the world will be as invisible as the flow of the fluid itself. The harness will disappear, and Ariel will do his subtle service with no outward token of his existence save in the effects produced. That such will be the case is held by electricians to be no wild fancy.

IN a recent address to the Royal Photographic Society, Sir Henry Trueman-Wood summed up very concisely the various services which photography had rendered to science, First comes its association with the telescope and the spectroscope, which has placed modern astronomy on a new basis, and its work as a recorder of scientific observations. The meteorologist has by the aid of photography been enabled to study the form and nature of clouds, and the shape and character of the lightning flash. The zoologist has been enabled to trace the real character of animal motion. The microscopist has for a long time relied upon the camera as the only accurate means of producing the forms of organisms too small for the eye to see; while the physicist has by photographic methods been enabled to investigate phenomena in which changes occur too rapidly for the eye to detect. Photography is also extensively used in anthropology, geology, geography and archæology; and it has other applications which are comprised in the remark, that "whenever the observer of natural phenomena requires to make an accurate record of his observations, photography supplies the means."

MILLHEIM.

The Band Entertainment on Saturday Evening a Success.

The holidays passed off very quietly; a great many shoppers and sight seers in town. The band gave an open air concert on Christmas in front of the Musser House, which was enjoyed by hundreds of people. Our merchants were kept very busy in supplying the people with holiday goods.

Mr. Deibler and son of Berrysburg, Dauphin county, paid a visit several days last week to his son, J. H. Deibler, a prominent business man of our town.

The snow of last week was about twenty-two inches deep. The Rebersburg mail did not make its appearance on last Thursday on account of the drifted snow. Madisonburg and Woodward mails on time.

The condition of Snyder Tobias is no better; still unable to help himself, and sinking gradually.

The commercial men who have been scarce during the holidays are out again in full force.

Harry Bibighaus, the popular hardware salesman was in town last week.

The snow had covered up the defective sidewalks, but in cleaning off the snow they are again visible and an eyesore. Why do not the people or the town authorities repair them, so as to make it safe for the walking public.

Der "Bonastiel" von Bellefonte, was on der band entertainment, un lescht Samstag ovet, and er hut es goot enjoyed. Sei frau war by im, and se hut der Tom in control kot. Se wase we der Tom is.

Mrs. Alice Toner and son Willie, of Bellefonte, are visiting Mrs. Rebecca Musser for a few days.

Mrs. Eva Everett, of North street, daughter of Dr. Wetzel, is under the doctor's hands, and her case may become a serious one.

W. A. Tobias, of North street, is the first one in this town to have his ice house filled this season; ice about eight inches in thickness. Others to follow this week.

The band entertainment in the town hall on last Saturday evening was well patronized by the people of town and the surrounding country. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The plays were well performed and the music and singing were first-class. This entertainment will be given at Loganton, Sugar valley, on next Saturday evening, and no doubt the boys will have a good time. About $50.00 were the gross receipts.

The thermometers registered on last Saturday morning some 18, some 12, others 10 degrees below zero.

The ice crop is now ripe, and no doubt many ice houses will be filled this week should the cold weather continue.

Dr. Frank and wife and druggist Morris' wife spent Christmas in the city of Brotherly love.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to every reader of the REPORTER.

THE PRESS

PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY SUNDAY WEEKLR
FOR 1895.

Pennsylvania's Greatest Family Newspaper.
It Prints All the News.
Pre-Eminently a
Family Newspaper,

appealing directly to the interests of every member of the household, by the absence of anything of an objectionable character in either of its news, literary or advertising columns.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM THE PRESS IS AMONG THE BEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRESS WANT "ADS" give the greatest results. The people believe in them and use them. THE PRESS prints as high as 4,550 want advertisements in a single issue and has received 15,069 answers to Press Want Ads. in a single day, This shows why Press Want Ads. give the greatest results.

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS, Prepaid:

"Situations Wanted,"	½ cent a word
"Help Wanted"	1 cent a word
"Boarding"	2 cents a word
"Rooms"	2 cents a word
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For small amounts one-cent or two-cent stamps are accepted same as cash.

TERMS OF THE PRESS.

By mail, postage free in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily [except Sunday), one year,	$6.00
" " one month;	.50
" [including Sunday), one year,	7.50
" " one month,	.65
Sunday, one year,	2.00
Weekly Press, one year,	1.00

Drafts, Checks and other remittances should be made payable to the order of

THE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
Philadelphia, Pa.

GET AN EDUCATION.

Education and fortune go hand in hand Get an education at the Central State Normal School Lock Haven, Pa. First-class accommodations and low rates. State aid to students. For illustrated catalogue address,

JAMES ELDON, Ph. D., Principal,
novly Lock Haven.

FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co. of Centre County, Pa.—The annual meeting of the members and the election of twelve directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year will be held at the house of D. L. Bartges, at Centre Hall, on Monday, January 14th, 1895, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. of said day. Members are generally requested to attend.

FRED KURTZ, President.
D F. LUSE, Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Polly Mulbarger, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. W SPANGLER,
dec6-6t Adminstrator. Tusseyville.

$10.00 A DAY EASY.

I saw that the Telephone patent had expired and I thought what a great seller it would be at a low price. I saw the advertisement of W. P. Harrison & Co., Columbus, Ohio, in your paper. They had just what I wanted—a telephone just like the rich city business men have, and I have been selling them for two months and have made as high as $50.00 per day when I took a large contract, and never less than $5.00 a day, selling the telephones. I sell them outright, there is no rent, no royalty. Everybody wants them. Anyone can put them up and I believe they are the greatest convenience and the best seller on earth. Anyone can make big money who can sell goods at all. So many young men are out of employment now, I feel it my duty to bring my experience before the world, so that this winter, with times as hard as they may be, money can be made by those who are now sore distressed. Write to the above firm for circulars.

Died in Mifflin Co.

John McClintic, formerly of Centre Hill, died at the home of his son-in-law in Yeagertown, on Christmas-day, and was buried at Sprucetown the following Thursday.

—We are selling overcoats fit for a king at prices that cause our competitors excruciating pain. Get one while they last.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

The Railroad Man,
The Clergyman,
The Business Man,

and all other men who have to look neat while at work, should know about "CELLULOID" COLLARS AND CUFFS. They look exactly like linen, wear well and being *waterproof* do not wilt down with heat and moisture. They do not soil easily and can be cleaned in a moment by simply wiping off with a wet sponge or cloth. Do not confuse these in your mind with composition goods. Every piece of the genuine is stamped like this:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask for these and refuse anything else if you wish satisfaction. Remember that goods so marked are the *only* waterproof goods made by coating a linen collar with waterproof "Celluloid," thus giving strength and durability. If your dealer should not have the "Celluloid" send amount direct to us and we will mail you sample post-paid. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs, 50c. pair. State size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, New York.

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the vitality necessary to insure their health. The pneumogastric nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nerve system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., with the nerve force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the cut the long nerve descending from the base of the brain and terminating in the bowels is the pneumogastric, while the numerous little branches supply the heart, lungs and stomach with necessary vitality. When the brain becomes in any way disordered by irritability or exhaustion, the nerve force which it supplies is lessened, and the organs receiving the diminished supply are consequently weakened.

Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the organ itself instead of the cause of the trouble The noted specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries concerning it are due to his efforts.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the unrivaled brain and nerve food, is prepared on the principle that all nervous and many other difficulties originate from disorders of the nerve centers. Its wonderful success in curing these disorders is testified to by thousands in every part of the land.

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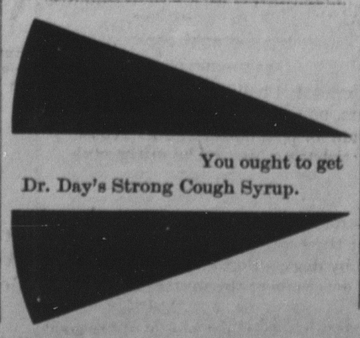

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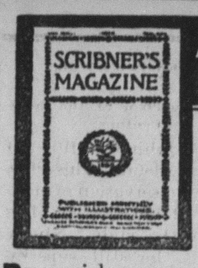

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Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations. arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.20 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York. 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6 45 p. m., Washington at 7 50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre. Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3 53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7 58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York. 9 35 a. m. week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5 59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.53 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11 40 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4 45, p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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Westward. PM	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. AM	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 49
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 39
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 32
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10 19 a m, 5 02 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m., and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

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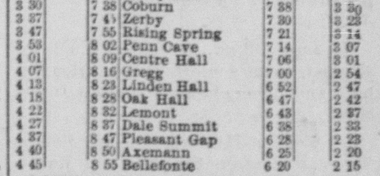

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WHEN THE YEAR GROWS OLD.

When the year grows old,
And the sunflower's gold
Turns to common dross and crumbles into brown and earthly mold,
When the sunlit skies
And my true love's eyes
Fade and pale before the splendor of the aster's purple dyes;
When the copse-entangled byways, and the forests and the fields,
Decked with bits of flaming crimson that the fiery maple yields,
I feel the touch of melancholy that the fleeting moments hold,
And the hilltops wear a halo—when the year grows old.

When the year grows old,
And the fall wind cold
Pipes and whistles down the highway like a hoyden overbold,
When the gray clouds frown
And the thistle-down
Flits and trips a merry measure in its silver-spangled gown;
Then the hazel nuts are falling in a mad and mazy trance,
And the rustling leaves are calling to the thistle's airy dance;
Yet a touch of melancholy rests upon the wood and wold,
And the sun is veiled and hazy—when the year grows old.

When the year grows old—
When the bright days fold
Their phantom tents and speed adown the centuries untold;
When the moments fly,
And the hours slip by
Like the shuffle of a footstep or the twinkle of an eye;
Then the sumac clad in glory holds the ford above the mill,
And the oak tree, grim and hoary, guards the pass upon the hill;
But a task of melancholy to the sons of men is doled,
That the earth is filled with folly—and the year grows old.

—[S. Q. Lapius.

TWO FATAL IMPULSES.

"While I was in business out West two years ago," said Hugh Janenny to a New York Sun representative, "a case of thieving that was unique startled the entire Northwest. The city I was in is a lake port of more than ordinary consequence, and a great deal of grain, timber, and ore find an outlet through it, and it has banking houses that would do honor to a more pretentious town than that collection of primitive buildings on the verge of the roughest country on the continent. In one of the largest financial institutions the sum of $80,000 was missing one spring day, and everybody from the President down was greatly exercised, and strenuous exertions were made to discover the criminal. There were not more than half a dozen men in the concern who had access to the vault where the money was stored, and all were of the most exemplary character and had been in the employ of the bank for a long time. Detectives were brought on from Chicago and other points, and every effort was made to get some trace of the thief or thieves, but at the end of more than a month of searching inquiry the Vidocqs were compelled to give up and announce their inability to place even the slightest suspicion upon any member of the staff. The money, which was in a package of bills of large denominations, had vanished as mysteriously as though it had dissolved into the air. In the course of a couple of months business went on again just the same, the stockholders made the deficit good, and it was only now and then that the good people of the town referred to the loss casually.

"About a year after the money disappeared one of the youngest of the clerks in the bank came to the President, displayed a letter from a friend in the East asking him to go into business with him, and offering to furnish the necessary capital. The clerk said the opportunity for success in the venture outlined by his friend was so promising that he had come to the conclusion that he could not afford to let it pass, and he therefore tendered his resignation. The resignation was accepted with great reluctance by his superior officer, for the clerk was one of the model young men of the town and a member of several religious organizations. He was popular, too, with the young men of all classes, and on the evening of his departure it was arranged to give him a banquet in the dining hall of the leading hotel. The clerk came to the hall carrying his handbag and a light overcoat; it was in the early fall, and the weather is sharp in the Northwest as soon as October sets in. The dinner was a success, and it was so arranged that it should be prolonged by speech-making and jollification until midnight, when the boys in a body would escort their young friend to the station and give him a farewell cheer as the train pulled out. It happened that one of the party who was just tipsy enough to know what he was doing stepped on to the handbag, which was on the floor near the clerk's chair. Taking a piece of chalk from his pocket the joker said as he wrote '$30,000' on one side of the bag:

"'Well, boys, here he goes with the $30,000.'

"The clerk took the bag away from his friend with a smile, led him back to his seat at the table, and then addressing the company in a grave voice, said:

"I can assure you this is no joking matter. You all know how seriously the loss of that money affected every man in the bank with which I had the honor to be connected, and not one of us from the President down did not feel at the time that we would be more or less guilty in the eyes of the public until the thief was caught. By all means let us have no more jokes of this kind."

"The chalking of '$30,000' on the bag had been greeted with shouts of laughter, but it was a sober gathering when the clerk concluded, and, taking his handkerchief, expunged the inscription. There were frowns for the luckless instigator of the joke, and the dinner was concluded in silence. It was with many expressions of good will and many hearty handshakes that the clerk said his farewells, and when the train flashed away his face was strained against the window frame smiling a last adieu. Now it happened that one of the local police force was on the same train, going down the line somewhere for a prisoner. This man knew the clerk well, and, approaching him from behind, clasped him about the shoulders, saying:

"'So you thought you would get away with the money; come now, you are my prisoner. Where's the $30,000?'

"This coming on top of the other strain was too much for the clerk, and leaning back in his seat he covered his face with his hands and sobbed, 'It's here in this bag.'

"The police officer had been joking and he was amazed at the confession, and, taking the culprit into custody, returned to town by the next train. The affair was a nine days' wonder. The clerk told how he stole the money, and then everybody saw how easily it was done. He had gone down into the vault one afternoon shortly before closing and had seen the packages of large bills there. He said he was seized with an irresistible desire to take the money, and on the impulse of the moment had piled the packages in the hollow of his left arm, threw his light overcoat negligently over it, and walked through the streets with the money as unconcernedly as though out for a stroll after dinner. He took the package to his room, stored it an old bag, and waiting until nightfall, carried it to the woods, and hid the plunder among the rocks. A hundred times during the investigation he said he was tempted to tell the President the truth, and return the plunder, but something whispered to him that with so much money he could make a good start in business somewhere, and if successful he would in time repay every penny of the amount with interest.

"Under the most rigid examinations on the part of the bank authorities and by the detectives he retained his nerve, and was at the end of the investigation as far from suspicion as any other member of the staff. At the expiration of a year and a half he wrote a friend instructions to write such a letttr as he had shown the President of the bank. He secured the booty, and would have escaped but for the lack at the supreme moment of nerve, of which he had shown that he possessed a great deal. He is now serving a sentence that will be a warning to the boys of the town, whenever they think of taking something that does not belong to them."

THE TOOTH WAS PULLED.

It Took a Railroad Wreck to Extract the Molar.

"At one time in my early practice in a country town," said a dentist the other day, "there came to me a very nervous woman to have a tooth extracted. She carried on so that I could scarcely get her into the chair, and as soon as I put the forceps near her mouth she screamed and bounced about so that I couldn't do anything with her.

"After two or three visits, each worse than the other, I suggested that I should take her to the nearest large town, where a dentist administered gas. Well, the tooth hurt her so that at last she consented, and I took her there, about twenty-five miles by rail.

"I went armed with a pair of forceps as a matter of habit, and when we got to the place and she saw the gas bag and other appliances she had the fidgets again worse than before, and I had to give it up and take her back home. I was thoroughly provoked and very annoyed, but she had money, and was paying for her foolishness, so I tried to restrain my feelings.

"About ten miles out of town, and as the train was going along about twenty miles an hour, and she was holding her jaw and I was holding mine in the seat beside her, we came into collision with something on the line, and the last thing I knew we were rolling down an embankment and being piled up in a very promiscuous fashion.

"I don't know how it came about, but I wasn't hurt much, and when my senses were fully restored I dragged my patient out through a window and laid her on a bank near by.

"She was pretty badly bruised, and had been knocked senseless, and as I was endeavoring to restore her a brilliant thought occurred to me.

"The next moment I had out my forceps and the next I had out the aching tooth. Two hours later one of the physicians who had been summoned had restored her to consciousness, and, as she opened her eyes and saw me standing by her side, she clapped her hand to her jaw and exclaimed:

"Oh, doctor, I knew it would be terrible, but I didn't think it would be so bad as that. However, though, it's out at last!"

"Then she went to sleep, and it was a week before she knew the real facts of the case."

"Did she pay you anything extra?" asked the writer.

"No," smiled the dentist, "but the railway company did—$2,500—and I got half."

OPTICS MADE TO ORDER.

The Artificial Eyes as Good as the Natural in all Ways Except One.

"Oh, what is this thing called Light," asks the blind boy of the poet, and while modern science cannot answer him, it can produce artificial eyes which cannot be distinguished from natural ones so far as appearance goes. A glance at the workshop of an optist will give but little information as to the process of manufacturing an artificial eye; it is an art in which a steady hand, skilful fingers and a good eye for color, are the principal tools.

The optist, after attentively studying the remaining eye of the customer (assuming that he has another eye), matches it from his stock as to color, then as to size, and after exceedingly careful measurements and study of the ocular cavity proceeds to make an eye which will be exactly like the natural one, except that it will not see. He uses a peculiar kind of enamel to make the eyeball, every manufacturer having his own secret for this. This enamel is very smooth and extremely brilliant.

The optist takes a piece of the enamel and heats it, after which he blows it, like glass is blown into a bulb the size of a human eyeball, and then cuts out from the bulb a section varying in size according to the condition of the ocular cavity. If the patient's eyeball is perfect what is called the three-quarter ball process is used. A section of the thin hollow bulb is fitted over the ball and the eye then moves as if it were natural. This is the best method when the eyeball permits, and an artificial eye of this kind cannot possibly be detected, except that, of course, the pupil does not contract or dilate. If the ball is gone then the motion is much more restricted, but it will still move in sympathy with the other eye. Most people are astonished to learn that an artificial eye is not globular, but only a thin piece of curved enamel. A little reflection will show that it could not be put into the cavity, if it were globular, and being in, could not be got out, for false eyes, like false teeth, should be taken out every night and replaced in the morning.

The thin section of the bulb having been shaped into a right or left eye, as the case may be, the iris is painted on. The majority of optists make their own colors, and considerable artistic knowledge is required to paint a life-like iris. The colors are fired into the enamel by means of a blowpipe, and then the crystal cornea which covers the iris has to be affixed. This is made from imported crystal, which is the clearest and purest obtainable. After being melted it is shaped and then placed over the iris and cemented in position. The eye, after the little veins have been painted on the ball, is now complete, and only remains to be fitted in the ocular cavity.

The life of an eye is from twelve to eighteen months. After that period it becomes dull, owing to the saline secretions of the eyelids acting upon the enamel. A good artificial eye costs from $15 to $50. They are never made from glass; only the cheap ones that may be bought for $3 or $4 or even less are manufactured from that material.

Sneezing.

Dr. Scanes Spicer, reading a paper the other day before the Chemists' Assistants' Association on "Sneezing," told his hearers that the act of sneezing has always been regarded as supernatural, and by many races was held in reverance. Hence arose the custom, not even now altogether obsolute, of making some remark directly after sneezing. Sneezing was regarded as a sign of impeding death during the plague of Athens. Many classical writers make especial reference to sneezing, and some supposed that during sneezing devils were expelled.

Sneezing itself is a reflex nervous action, and is brought about by mechanical irritation to the ends of the nerve fibres which occur in the tissue of the nose. When this irritation occurs, whether it be due to foreigh body or change of temperature affecting the tissue of the nose, a nerve impulse is transmitted to the brain and certain nerve centers in the medulla oblongata are affected; this results in certain impulses being transmitted along the nerves to the muscles controlling respiration. By this means the egress of air during expiration is delayed, and the various exits are closed. When the pressure, however, reaches a limit, the exits are forced open, "a powerful blast of air is expelled, and the patient sneezes."

An Equine Tobacco Chewer.

A few days ago a request was received at police headquarters from Greencastle, Penn., that a lookout be kept for a horse that had been stolen there. Yesterday Detective Horne, to whom the case was assigned, arrested a colored man named William Bower, on suspicion, as he had in his possession a horse which exactly tallied to the description of the stolen animal, even to the fact that it chewed tobacco, as did the horse that was stolen in Greencastle. The owner of the horse was here yesterday and identified it as his. Bower will be held until papers can be made out for his return to Greencastle, where he will have to answer to the charge.

In 1892 there was 1,200,000 two-wheeled and 300,000 four-wheeled vehicles in France.

JAPANESE WOMEN.

LIKE THE MEN THEY ARE ADOPTING OUR COSTUMES.

Uncomfortable and Unbecoming—Their Stout Waists Do Not Fit Slim Dresses—All Walk Pigeon-Toed.

In the streets of Yokohama and Tokio you may see many Japanese ladies in European attire. They are mostly the wives of officers of the army and navy, or other departments of the public service. Their husbands, if military men, are obliged to wear the German costume, or if in civil office the European civilian dress. It is this which has stimulated their wives and women generally who can afford the fad to emulate the male example.

But in the case of women the foreign costume is not so appropriate. The Japanese woman is born and bred to habits and a costume essentially different from her European sister. What is perfect grace in walking on wooden stilted shoes becomes a pigeon-toed shuffle in English and American shoes. The styles which the Japanese ladies select are always several years behind the London, Paris and New York fashions, and are considerably mixed. The dressmakers are not well enough up in the European art to fit and drape the native female form divine at all befittingly. Something is sure to be out of gear, just as in the costume of the country girl who rigs herself up elaborately to come to Boston to see her city cousins.

An uncompassable difficulty in the make-up of the Japanese woman is her full waist. Like the ancient Grecian dame, she wears no stays. Consequently she is, by heredity, full and strong and symmetrical, as nature designed her to be. In her flowing native costume, with its exquisite folds, gatherings and drapery, this is one of her points of beauty. When she essays to struggle into a straight-laced European costume, the effect is uncomfortable to her and ludicrous to the American observer. It entirely transforms her from a charming figure of Oriental grace to a stolid, awkward, common-place, even homely woman. The costume is assumed mostly for street wear, and is laid aside for a more comfortable gown on entering to the privacy of the home.

In their native costumes, the soft-eyed women of Japan, with their quaint grace, are really beautiful. Americans who visit that country are impressed by them, and no longer marvel that Sir Edwin Arnold's poetic soul was inspired by the Japanese women. Their prettiest types do not go abroad. They are a quiet, home-loving race and prefer to stay at home.

The Japanese men do not like to see their women take to European ways. They feel that it is a departure from the artistic. Neither do their men admire the ways of American and European women, who seem bold, brusque and masculine compared with the shy and quiet-mannered women of their race.

Even the foreigner travelling in Japan is forced to regret the tendency of their women to forsake their picturesque native costume. Whether it will become universal, it is hard to say. It has now gained such a foothold that a Japanese woman in European costume in their chief cities attracts little more attention than a man in German uniform. No one turns around to look at them.

As a Japanese woman goes forth in her native attire she is a pretty sight. Over her head she holds a beautiful paper sunshade, a hekasa, which protects her head from the sun and wind, for she wears no bonnet. Instead her abundant glossy hair is done up in neat folds upon her head and kept in position as well as ornamented by hair pins, kanzashi. This method of hair dress is called the shimoda. In inclement weather the paper hekasa is substituted for a rain umbrella, ama-kasa, made of oil cloth, which is almost as ornamental as the sunshade. Both kinds are usually dark blue with circular stripes of white. The gaudy red and yellow sunshades that are displayed in Japanese stores in this country, are simply made to send abroad.

It is only in the coldest weather that a Japanese woman wears any protection for the head, then it is a zukin, a cloth tied about the head covering all but the nose and eyes, somewhat after the Spanish style of wrapping a mantilla about the head. As this is the only form of bonnet in vogue, it can be imagined that the ladies are not very fond of them, for a woman is a woman the world over, and only wants to wear what will show her beauty to the best advantage.

The outer robe which they wear is usually of a sombre color, blue, gray or brown. It has great drooping sleeves, and is closely wound round the limbs. It prevents the free use of the lower limbs, and is one reason why women take short mincing steps. This outer garment is called the kimono. Below the waist it is girded up in Grecian fashion. Over this is bound a sash or obi. It is the most bright-colored and striking part of the outer attire, and gives a dash of beauty to the plainest kimono. It is usually of delicate silk, elaborately embroidered, and is the wearer's pride. In the obi is worn the watch, where the lady is so fortunate as to have one. For watches among women are much rarer in Japan than here, being possessed only by the wealthy class.

Another part of the costume where a dash of color is permitted is around the neck. Bright scarfs, in somewhat the form of a vest, are worn beneath the kimono, displaying its brilliant edge and front around the low-necked costume.

It is in the undergarments that the greatest variety and brilliancy of color is allowed. These garments are of the finest material that the wearer can buy, being mostly silks, richly embroidered. They are in the form of one complete dress right over another, with each one gaping just enough to give a glimpse of the one beneath.

A servant girl's costume is no less tasteful in its way. Instead of winding a towel around the head in the plain and barbarous fashion done in this country, to keep out the dust, the Japanese girl arranges the towel into a sort of jaunty cockade. This improvised head dress is called a gejo.

Her long, flowing sleeves would be in the way in sweeping and scrubbing, so she has a circular braided cord, a tasuki, which she twists behind her shoulders, and in the loops that hang down on either side she tucks up the sleeves. When she goes upon the streets she may not do up her hair like her mistress in the shimada roll and with the bright kanzashi (hairpins), but ties it up with white paper tape.

This is a transition period in Japan, and no doubt, in time, a fashion of their own will be evolved which will preserve many of the artistic features of the native costume, while embodying some of the more sensible improvements of European dress.

DRAMATIC DREAMS.

Lightning-Like Play of the Imagination During Sleep.

A curious example of the dramatic and mythopoeic quality in dreams and of the power of compressing time, was once related to me by a lady. She, in her dream, was sitting in her room looking out on a beautiful clear autumn twilight. She heard a knock heralding visitors, and going downstairs, found two strangers in her parlor. One she recognized—a relative who had died in her childhood. He was a little old gentleman, in a brown dress of the early part of the century. With him was a handsome lady in a Spanish mantilla. They had on the table before them a small, ancient iron-bound chest. At this moment (still in the dream) a servant entered with tea or some such refreshment, and, lo! the visitors vanished. The servant went out, and there were the visitors again. They had opened the coffer and displayed two sets of yellow old documents. One was a list of securities, one a list of names. The lady in the mantilla explained, while the old gentleman nodded assent, that he and she had been betrothed and that she had died before their marriage. The old gentleman had gone abroad at the Peace of Amiens, had been caught and detained on the outbreak of war, and this had led to some accident in his affairs by which the coffer and its contents had been neglected and the securities were still lying unclaimed.

"They are," said the lady of the mantilla, "now in the keeping of Messrs. ——." A knock at the door. Enter the maid with tea, the maid in flesh and blood; disappearence of the dream. The solicitors' names were never communicated.

Now, the dream-mind clearly started from the maid's first tap at the door. This was the knock announcing the arrival of the visitors in the dream. All the rest of the scenes were a myth, invented by the dream-mind to account for the first half-heard tap. The dream-mind created the person of the old forgotten relative, and invented, without any assistance from conscious memory, the lady of the mantilla, and her love story, and her death. The box, the securities, all the dresses and properties, were improvised by the dream-mind and placed on the stage of vision.

All this was done, all this drama performed, merely as a myth accounting for the first tap; and everything was invented, staged and acted in the moment between the first tap at the door and the second.

Wild Horses in Nevada.

R. L. Fulton, the representative of the land department of the Central Pacific Railroad in Nevada, is in the city. He says that men who have given the subject much attention assert that there are now running wild in Nevada 200,000 head of horses, and that they are multiplying at a rapid rate, notwithstanding the efforts made to restrict their breeding. The last Legislature passed a law permitting any person to shoot stallions running wild, and the stockmen who are feeding hogs take advantage of this law and shoot the horses, feeding the carcasses to the hogs. The feed value placed upon a horse is about $2 a head, which gives an idea of the comparative uselessness of horseflesh in that State. A few years ago these were turned loose among the wild droves a finely bred stallion, and a colt, supposed to be one of his get, was for several seasons the object of the attentions of cattlemen, who sought to capture him. His ranging ground was on the Evans ranch, near Iron Point, and he successfully eluded all the attempts made to make him a prisoner. He was described as a magnificent specimen of equine flesh, of wonderful fleetness, and is supposed to have died in his wild state. There are many fine colts among the various herds, but they possess but little value. A large percentage of the wild horses are found in the neighborhood of Elko and Iron Point. The object in destroying them is to preserve the feed, which they naturally consume, for sheep and hogs, which have a marketable value.

Deer and Bison.

The bison of India has never been kept long in captivity, except in the case of one bull which is now in the possession of his highness the Maharajah of Mysore. How this bull came to survive, when so many of his fellows had succumbed, is a very pretty story. It is related by the author of "Gold, Sport, and Coffee Planting in Mysore," who took it down from the lips of his neighbor, Mr. Park, who captured the animal and was knowing to all the details of the story.

When captured, the bull was supposed to be about three days old. A week afterward a young doe sambur, pursued by jungle dogs, ran into a laborer's cottage and was made a prisoner. It was decided to keep the deer as a companion for the bison, and the two were accordingly kept together, though never shut up. They were fed on milk, and then allowed to graze, and soon became inseparable.

They were fed at twelve o'clock and at four in the afternoon, and seemed to know their feeding times exactly.

When the bison was two years old it was thought best to fit him with a nose rope. He was tied to a tree, his nose was bored, and he was liberated. He ran all about the grounds, and then, for the first and only time, he was heard to bellow.

After this he was regularly led out to graze. The sambur would sometimes remain behind, but seemed to have no difficulty in finding him, putting up her nose to catch the scent, and then starting at once in the right direction. The bison had no such power, and if ever he missed his companion, would go wandering about until he found her.

When the bull was three years old he was presented to the maharajah, and was sent off to the nearest railway station, some sixty miles away. The doe soon noticed his absence, held up her nose as usual, got the direction, and when the bull was five or six miles on the way she overtook him. He showed the most extreme delight, and the two traveled happily to Mysore.

Mr. Park saw the bull in 1891, and two or three years afterward Mr. Elliot was glad to learn that the bison and the deer were still inseparable companions, and both in excellent health. He believes that the bull would long ago have pined away and died, but for the society of the doe.

Fond of the Theater.

The greatest theater-goers in the world are Italians. There are more theaters in Italy in proportion to the population than in any other country.

MY BLOOD

Became overheated, causing pimples all over me, developing into large and **Dreadful**

Mrs. Caroline H. Fuller
Londonderry, Vt.

Running Sores, the worst on my ankle. I could not step. Soon after I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the sores healed, and two bottles entirely cured me and gave me renewed strength and health. MRS. C. H. FULLER, Londonderry, Vermont. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Billiousness

EARLY to bed,
Early to rise,
Eat cakes made of
buckwheat,
To be healthy and
wise.

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BUCKWHEAT
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Always
Light
and Dainty.

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National Business College and Shorthand
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Thorough instruction in Bookkeeping and Business Customs, Shorthand and Typewriting, Penmanship, English and Modern Languages. For Catalogue, address CLEMENT C. GAINES, President, 20 Washington St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
COLLEGE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.
A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address
REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 3.

SANTA CLAUS'

CARNIVAL

—AT THE—

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

The entire working force of the big store has been pressed into the service of American children's

PATRON SAINT.

"The Racket" has been chartered as his special workshop and headquarters in Bellefonte and if there is another place in Centre County that shows as great a variety of articles suitable for presents, we havn't heard of it yet, neither has

THE OLDEST INHABITANT!

Don't wait until the last week. We are very busy now. What will it be in the

SWEET BYE-AND-BYE!

Its sweet buy and buy now.

DO U C?

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the abvantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

—Edwin J. Wolf, our principal of schools, spent several days of last week in Philadelphia.

—William Scholl and Mrs. Scholl spent Christmas week with their son John at Altoona.

—Wm. Beck, a well-known citizen of Shingletown, gave our sanctum a pleasant call the other day.

—Miss Myra Holliday, of Bellefonte, was the guest of Mrs. Annie Van Pelt, over Sunday.

—Mrs. Samuel Heckman, of Lock Haven, arrived on Monday on a visit to her father, Mr. H. W. Kreamer.

—Jas. A. M'Cool and little daughter, of Centre Hill, gave us a call and put his label out a year ahead. Go and do likewise.

—Prof. Bitner, of the Millersville Normal, made a short visit to friends here and honored our sanctum with a call.

—Sumner Hosterman and John Meyer, students at Franklin and Marshall college, are home on a two-weeks' holiday vacation.

—Mrs. Vance McCormick and children, of Montandon, spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Reesman.

—Isreal Harter, of Fulton, Ohio, is on a visit to his mother, at Aaronsburg, and also stopped over with the editor of this paper and other friends.

—Ex-commissioner John Wolf, of Miles, was a pleasant caller, and reports health good in that section. He was one of our county's best commissioners.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walters, of Middleburg, spent their Christmas at Rev. Rearicks, a brother-in-law of Mr. Walters and also favored the editor's family with a call.

—Mrs. E. M. Huyett and daughter have gone on a several weeks' visit to her parents at Wernersville, Pa. Meanwhile her liege lord is enjoying the luxuries of a bachelor's hall.

—Mrs. Rev. Fischer and son Will, of Shamokin; spent a few days here as guests of the editor and other friends, her first visit since the removal of the family from this place over a year ago.

—W. A. Ishler, of Tusseyville, favored our sanctum with a call, and gave his label a forward shove. He reports health good in that section, altho himself had not been enjoying the best of it the past six months.

—Our esteemed friend J. A. Sweetwood of Centre Hill, favored us with a call and an arrangement of his label; his experience with stone crushers satisfies him that the stone crusher is a good thing for the township.

—Howard Runkle sports the nicest team around here, and when he starts on a sleigh ride with the old continental bells his turn out just takes the rag off the bush and makes the prettiest girls wish they could drop their names to Runkle.

—D. Geiss Wagner and George Miller, two Penns Valley boys who located several years ago at Manhattan, Ill., arrived here last Saturday, on a visit. Mr. Wagner is a son of Mr. Jacob Wagner, of Tusseyville, and he reports the Centre county contingent to be prospering in their section of Illinois.

—John Steninger and wife, of Middleburg, spent Christmas with his old employer, Harter, at Bellefonte, of whose "Middleburg Post" he served a number of years as foreman; Steninger was a guest of the REPORTER one day and put in a day hunting, believing in Centre county birds being larger, fatter and plumper than down in Snyder.

THE DEATH LIST

CITIZENS OF THE VALLEY WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY.

Mr. Howard Fetterolf Succumbs to Cancer on Monday Morning.—Sudden Death of Dr. Woods at Boalsburg.

Howard Fetterolf, tenant on a farm about two and one-half miles east of Centre Hall, died on Monday forenoon, after a severe and lingering illness. His death was caused by cancer, which first made its appearance on his lower lip, last summer, and spread over his chin and throat. His sufferings at times were great, until death came to his relief. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters to mourn his demise.

Mr. Fetterolf was an upright man in every sense of the word, and never gave any one cause of offense by word or deed—his life was that of a true Christian, and he was a consistent member of the Lutheran church.

His age was about forty-three years. Several years ago he was a citizen of Mifflin county, and then removed on to the Emerick farm just east of this place. The community deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in their loss.

AN OLD CITIZEN DEAD.

Daniel Kreamer, an old Citizen of Rebersburg, No More.

Last Sabbath morning, 30, Danniel Kreamer, of Rebersburg, was taken from time to eternity. He was one of the best known and most respected citizens of that valley and attained the ripe age of 79 years.

He had been frail of body and mind the past few years, but received the kindest care of his loving children, his wife having departed to the beyond about a year ago. His life was one of kindness towards his fellow men, and he was a devoted husband and father and a life-long member of the Reformed church. He was the father of six children, one son and five daughters, among whom are Harry Kreamer and Mrs. D. J. Meyer, of this place, also Mrs. John Wolf of Miles and Mrs. Abr. Luckenbach, of Bellefonte.

The deceased was one of a family of eight children, whose ages averaged 76 years; of these two survive him, one of whom is Sally, widow of David Wolf, now 84 years of age. This is a remarkakle record of family longevity.

The funeral took place on Wednesday at Rebersburg and was largely attended.

Death of Dr. Woods.

The entire community was startled to learn of the sudden death of Dr. Woods, a well-known physician of Boalsburg, on Monday, the day before Christmas, at his home in Boalsburg. A paralytic stroke was the cause of his death on the morning of that day. His age was about 54 years.

Dr. Woods was a good physician and as a citizen he was highly esteemed by all. He was a native of Spring Mills, and a son of George Woods.

The deceased leaves a widow and seven children.

Heavy Weight Family.

Our pleasant friend, William Farner, from near Potters Mills, with his family of five persons, can draw the scales at something above 1000 pounds. Now if there is another family of five that can beat this, we would be pleased to have the returns, otherwise the Farners will stay up head.

Music, Music.

Our town is lively this week with vocalists in attendance upon the musical convention in the Ref. church, and we are now having music galore. The convention bids fair to be a success, as the ladies of that church are doing all in their power to make it so.

And He Feasted.

In a little over an hour's hunt on Christmas morning Sam Rowe came back with three big rabbits dangling from his belt, one of which he killed in the lower part of town. If nobody else had a royal Christmas dinner we guess Sam had. He seems to be good at shooting.

Hauling Ice.

The recent cold spell last week when the thermometer was below zero and hugging that point, gives our icemen a chance to harvest their crop and they are taking advantage of it. The ice hereabouts is nearly a foot thick, and solid clear through, which makes a most desirable kind.

The Poor House Question.

It is estimated that this side of the county will almost vote solidly against the county poor house, owing to the fact that there are very few paupers residing on this side, and the extra poor tax is not welcomed.

Vacation Over.

School opened again on Monday after a rest to the scholars of two weeks. The youngsters are not so numerous now on the streets as they have been lately.

—A storm coat this weather is almost necessary if you wish to be comfortable. There is a big assortment at Lewins', Bellefonte, and a sale made by him is bound to be satisfactory.

THE OLD BUCKWHEAT NOTES.

The Notes and Singing in Vogue a Quarter Century Ago.

Many of the singers of thirty years back remember the old "buckwheat notes," which have since died out, or rather have been crowded out by the present round note science of music. In the days of the old "buckwheaters,' singings were enjoyable winter gatherings for the young in Centre, Union, Snyder and all other counties, and singing classes were as plenty as buckwheat cakes, and the fun of 'em called together crowds every night, when there was good sleighing, from all the country five or six miles around.

Few or none of our present vocalists, can sing by buckwheat notes, but can sing by round notes and eat buckwheat cakes.

Why not have a reproduction of the old buckwheaters, for the novelty of the thing? Old fellows, who sang thirty years ago and back might hold a convention and show up some old-time singing and fun. For a leader of such a class, ex-Sheriff John Spangler might serve, who led singing in Snyder county in the days of the buckwheats, and says he slapped it through all right too. Peter Hoffer, and J. G. Meyer, with some of the older Stovers, and Kreamers, and Mussers, and Harpers, and Kerstetters, and Weavers, might be only too glad to join and have a going over of the good old times.

A musical convention of buckwheaters, with grand concerts as an extra attraction, would draw big crowds, and make the old stagers feel young again.

It Does Pay to Make Hens Lay.

Mrs. M. B. Richard, down town, has forty-four hens that have been laying two dozen of eggs each day all through this cold weather and before. These eggs have been sold at eighteen and twenty cents per dozen. An account has been kept for over a year as to the cost of the feed for keeping hens, and Mrs. Richard finds it costs a cent per week for each hen, while the value of eggs obtained from each hen averages four cents per week—or for one cent of feed four cents in eggs are obtained. Then the value of the hen is at least twenty-five cents in addition. A stove, with a slow fire, is kept in the hen house during the cold weather to keep the temperature above freezing. Mrs. Richard thus settled the disputed question as to whether it pays to keep hens, by proving that it does pay.

The Eshers in Possession.

The Esher people, last week, took possession of the Zion Evangel. church near Tusseyville, and its use will not be permitted to the Dubs wing hereafter for services. The Esher followers number about 25, we are told.

The United Evangelicals have taken steps to build a new church close to the Zion church.

On Sunday last the United had services and Sabbath school in the vacant Miess store room which they will continue to occupy until their new church is erected, of which Esq. Houseman is chairman of the building committee.

Trout and Deer Reserve.

The famous Hall and Kaul trout and deer reserve is located about seven miles south of St. Mary's, Elk county. It contains about 700 acres of hemlock timber land and is enclosed by a high fence. Ten deer were put into it six years ago, and the herd is yearly on the increase, now numbering about eighty head, not counting the few killed each year by the owners and their guests. A keeper with his family resides near the park.

Largest Number of Criminal Cases.

When Judge Love holds his first session of criminal court next month, says the Philipsburg *Journal*, he will have the largest number of criminal cases tried in this county for years. There are twenty-seven prisoners in the jail, in addition to a number who are out on bail. The jail is almost filled.

Extended Over the Country.

The cold spell and snow storm extended all over the country; even down in Louisiana there was three inches of snow, and in Florida one-half of the orange crop has been destroyed. In Savannah the fire plugs were found frozen at the breaking out of a fire.

Improvement Company.

The Spangler Improvement Company, of Spangler, Pa., was chartered last week with a capital of $25,000. Hon. E. A. Bigler, Hon. W. W. Betts, Ex-Governor Beaver and Col. J. L. Spangler are the main directors.

Died at Lock Haven.

Gravenstine Kintzing, one of Lock Haven's leading citizens, died at his home on Church street, Tuesday aged forty-nine years. He was for many years cashier of the First National Bank of that city, and was also engaged in the lumber business.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the finest selection of Winter Suits in this part of the state. They go at prices that are a sacrifice. All styles and grades and at such figures that defy competition, and that is the why of his immense trade in clothing.

HALE AND HEARTY AT 90.

John Hamilton is a Survivor of the Early Days of the Century.

On April 4, 1895, John Hamilton, of Bellefonte, will celebrate his 91st birthday, and for preservation of manhood to such a good old age, he has not a superior in the state. Ninety years old, as he is, he still superintends the operation of a farm he owns adjoining Bellefonte, driving five miles every clear day to oversee the work, often walking several miles over his farm, and, in addition, transacts all his own business.

Mr. Hamilton is the oldest resident of Bellefonte, having been born and lived there all his life. His wife is a great-grand-daughter of Gen. Benner, of revolutionary war fame, who in his day owned thirty-two farms and the Rock Forge iron works. Mr. Hamilton tells some remarkable experiences of his early life.

In those days there were no railroads, or even canals or stage routes. The iron from the furnaces was carried to Pittsburg on pack horses—about 300 pounds to the horse. Iron at that time was worth $100 per ton, and was paid for in gold and silver, which was brought back in saddle bags, often in large quantities. It was customary in later years to haul dry goods from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in wagons, and take back flour in exchange. Wheat at that time was worth $1 per bushel and wages were $18 to $25 per month. At that time half of Bellefonte was a wilderness, while Indians still roamed the surrounding forests. There were no carriages. People then rode horse-back, and went to church under difficulties—often walking eight miles barefooted, carrying their shoes and stockings, which they would put on just before entering the church.

Mr. Hamilton is a familiar figure on the streets of Bellefonte every day. He is as well preserved and healthy as the average man of sixty, and bids fair to live to be a centenarian.

Donation.

The members of the United Evangelical church of Centre Hall with a number of friends, took possession of the parsonage on Christmas eve, surprising their pastor, Rev. Goodling, with a liberal donation. They brought with them many things that are necessary to keep soul and body together. The evening was spent in a social and devotional way, and was a pleasant one to pastor and people. Rev. Goodling and family would return thanks to all.

Short Home News.

A new choir has been organized here consisting of adult voices of the Lutheran church, with Miss Verna Geiss as organist.

The Luces think of adding another engine to their planing mill plant at the station, to be used in manufacturing lumber.

Samuel Crotzer, of Mifflin county, formerly of this section, will return in the spring and occupy Mrs. Curtin's farm, near this place, so long under the occupancy of John Foreman.

Splendid Idea.

We learn that in these parts of Uncle Sam's vinyard there are a few smokehouses the doors of which are supplied with stout padlocks and leather hinges. That none of these institutions has yet been broken into and robbed, should go to prove conclusively that there is a paralyzing power about leather.

Barn Burned.

A barn on the farm of Jacob Glossner, in Beech Creek township, Clinton county, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday night. Eleven head of cattle, the season's crop of hay and grain and the barn were completely destroyed.

Change in Firm.

The Middleburg, Snyder county, *Post* is now the sole property of Geo. W. Wagenseller, his partner, Arthur E. Cooper, having withdrawn. It is a good paper, ably conducted, and we wish it continued success.

A Big Fire at Lock Haven.

The picture frame manufactory of Brown Bros. and three dwellings, a barn and a number of outbuildings were destroyed by fire at Lock Haven, early Monday morning. The loss is $15,000; insurance, $7,000.

Married at the Parsonage.

On Tuesday of last week, Christmas, Mr. C. A. Leister and Miss Hattie Doup were united in marriage at the Evangelical parsonage in this place by Rev. C. H. Goodling.

Religious Services.

Rev. J. O. C. McCracken, of Rock Springs, will preach in the Presbyterian church at this place next Sabbath morning, the 6th, at 11 o'clock. Sabbath school at 10 a. m.

—The merchant tailoring establishment at Lewins, Bellefonte, has a long-standing reputation of furnishing the best fitting clothes in this part of the state. When you see a well-dressed young man you can put it down that he gets his clothing at this store.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50.

TENANT 37 YEARS

A RARE INSTANCE IN FARMING IN THESE PARTS.

Mr. John Foreman Occupies a Farm for Nearly Two Score Years.—A Record Seldom Met.

The shiftiness of farm tenants is so common that one has to keep close watch to hold track of them owing to their short stay on any one place, and it worketh no profit to landlord or tenant.

An instance which furnishes an exception to this evil we can point to not over two miles from the REPORTER office, being the farm of Mrs. Gov. Curtin, and upon which Mr. John Foreman has now resided uninterruptedly as tenant for 37 years. Mr. Foreman moved upon this farm under the ownership of Dr. Wilson, father of Mrs. Curtin, reared a large family of respected sons and daughters there, and attended to his duties as tenant so faithfully that no change was ever desired. The farm consists of some 300 acres and Mr. Foreman will likely purchase a small farm with less labor for his advancing years and leave the home of over a generation of faithful stewardship and where he could have continued for many years yet.

How well it would be to all interested if tenants in general would make it their ambition to gain such permanency on farms. It is not long ago that the lamented Gov. Curtin and Mr. Foreman were the guests of the editor of this paper.

Great Snow Storm.

Snow did set in, or fall in, at last. The forerunner arrived evening before Christmas, when about three inches of sleet fell, making a white Christmas morning, but in the afternoon the ground was bare again.

The evening after Christmas, however, a regular old-time snorting snow storm set in and kept up until next day at noon with about 12 inches of snow, which drifted under the high winds, blocking up all roads.

This makes seven snows so far and 20 inches of the beautiful.

Short Notes of Interest.

Christmas passed off very quietly and the accustomed entertainments were not on the program this time; Centre Hall seems to be retrograding.

The National Laugh Makers, is a new theatrical troupe organized by Centre Hall talent. Their first appearance in public was on Saturday night before Christmas, at Madisonburg; they will not appear in public again.

None of those wild turkeys promenading the mountain near town all fall, decorated a Centre Hall Christmas dinner. What's the matter with our Nimrods? These birds had stuffed themselves with oysters, ready for a roast, in expectancy of being "brought down."

A Worthless Check.

Thursday, December 20, a young man who gave the name of J. J. Fink, manager of the Snow Shoe Coal Company, of Bellefonte, arrived at Greensburg and shortly after met John Thomas, the well-known humorist, whose company was to give an entertainment in the opera house before the Teachers' Institute that night, and who had met him the day before in Bellefonte. Fink told Thomas he had a check on a Bellefonte bank for $100 he would like to have cashed, and Thomas offered to go with him to the First National Bank and identify him, which he did, at the same time endorsing the check. On Friday the check was returned marked worthless. Thomas will be notified, and of course, will be expected to pay the $100.

Eclipses of the Moon.

During the present year there will be five eclipses—three of the sun and two of the moon. The latter two only will be visible to the residents of this section. Both are total eclipses, and come at times favorable for observation. The first will occur on March 10, beginning at a few minutes before 8 in the evening and ending at 1.21 the next morning. The other takes place on September 3. The moon will enter the shadow at exactly 11 p. m. and emerge at 5.54 a. m. on the 4th.

License Seekers in Clearfield.

One hundred and fifty-nine liquor license applications have been filed in Clearfield county. DuBois is highest, with a total of 22; Clearfield, 20; Houtzdale and Bigler, nine each; Osceola seven and Curwensville and Brisbin four each. Woodward is first in the list of townships, with seven applications.

A Candidate.

James A. Fiedler, formerly of Bellefonte, now of Williamsport, is a candidate for postmaster of the House at Harrisburg. May he be successful.

Sheep Killed.

Some four head of Bradford's sheep, near the Fort, were killed a few nights ago by dogs. Potter tp. foots the bill but gets none of the mutton.

—Don't shiver; get one of those good storm coats at Lewin's, Bellefonte, and be comfortable. Low price.

THE RENOWNED CHEMIST.

W. H. Morse, M. D., F. B. S. Sc., also Editor of the Westfield Leader of New Jersey.

Prof. Morse, who is also author of a medical work entitled "New Therapeutical Agents," writes: Pe-ru-na, manufactured by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, has commended itself to medical men and their patients as a specific for la grippe and its sequels. It fully approves itself for this purpose, and is remedial for all bronchial troubles. Its action is both local and constitutional, and it is entirely harmless. The distinction accorded to it belongs to no other remedy of which we know.

PROF. W. H. MORSE.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Dec. 29, 1892.

No matter at what part of the mucuous membrane the irritation of acute catarrh is located, Pe-ru-na is the only remedy that will, under all circumstances, effect a cure. In acute catarrh the dose of Pe-ru-na is a teaspoonful every two hours during the day, which will invariably effect a cure in from seven to ten days. In chronic catarrh Pe-ru-na should be taken, a teaspoonful before each meal and at bedtime. This dose should be gradually increased to two tablespoonsful at each dose. If not cured by end of one month write Dr. Hartman. Answer free.

Every one should have a free copy of the latest book on catarrh. Sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio.

VISITORS IN TOWN.

—Miss Mary McQuistion, of Bellefonte, is visiting the family of Capt. G. M. Boal this week.

—Mr. Joseph Grossman, of Tusseyville huckster fame, was a caller at the REPORTER office Tuesday.

—Miss Emma Aikens, one of Bellefonte's charming young ladies, is the guest of Miss Grace Smith this week.

—Ezra and Mrs. Harter, of Georges valley, were callers at this office, and have fastened on to the "Reporter" for another year.

—Mr. Harvey D. Hagen, of Farmers Mills, was in town yesterday and gave this office a call. He reports everything alive in his section.

—Rev. R. B. Wolf, of Eureka, Ks., is the recipient of a Christmas gift that he will appreciate—his mother, Mrs. Osman, having put his name on the Reporter list for a year.

—Miss Duck, daughter of M. B. Duck, of Spring Mills, has returned home having taken a two year's course in stenography at Williamsport and is quite efficient in that branch.

A Dry Week.

Cameron county will be dry for a whole week in January. All licenses will expire that length of time before court convenes.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	50
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	39
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	20
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	16
Tallow	4
Potatoes	45
Sides	8

The White Fair : :

CHRISTMAS OPENING....

Beginning Saturday, Dec. 8th

Remarkable Exhibition of Seasonable Goods. . . .

Balance of Ladies' Coats at Great Sacrifice. . .

Choicest Line of Curtains--Both Heavy and Lace.

A Host of Ornamental and Useful Articles.

Lamps, and Silk Shades--Paper for Fine Paper Shades. : : :

Writing Paper, Tablets, Pencils, Etc, at Extremely Low Prices. : : :

The White Fair : :

Watch For It!
Wait For It!
Come To It!

GARMANS.

Bellefonte.